# Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

VOL. XXXV. { REY. N. E. COBLEIGH, Editor. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent,

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

Office, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston. NO. 11.

For Zion's Herald. LETTER FROM GERMANY.

Bremen, Feb., 1864. You make such a dreadful ado over your new tell you about

crushed up in a narrow Music Hall seat, permitted | ing the strange refrain, to humbly imbibe one two-thousandth part of a performance by "a pupil of HAUPT in Germany"-what would you say to a special concert, expressly for the benefit of yourself and a half dozen friends, the performer HAUPT himself! That's what I call worth

It was in no boiling, angry crowd, distracted with unseemly worriments, over crushed beavers and crinoline, in no heavy, polluted air, burdened with the feverish exhalations, and the reek of struggling masses a vast octagonal church of Prussia's Metropolis-the old Parachial kirche-is the scene. Here is space in which to move about, chance to rise and fall on the musical billow, room for distention with great swelling emotions, for unforced collapse when the sharp, piercing, wailing woe-notes send the blood chillingly back upon the heart. And then what a splendid winter morning, what a crystal, frost-cleansed air! How will the new-born tones dance and shoot and crepitate through it, as through a native Olympian ether. Poor enthusiast of Hub, crowd-crushed, pant ing, stifling, listen with all your ears, 'tis "a pupil of boy at school must not be put to the solution of com-

while one or two delinquents are keeping us in wait- nary affairs of life among an intelligent people, the ing, we can improve the chance to chat a little with relation of truths and activities to each other are him about Berlin organs, his revered predecessor and generally observed and respected, while in efforts to friend, the late composer Thiele, the Professor's pro- correct the evil habits of men, to elevate their morjected tour to America, &c., &c. You are "not struck als, in short, in reformatory efforts generally, the with his appearance?" Well, it isn't remarkably most wretched blunders are daily made. The cause striking. He is neither large nor small, neither tall | will be found in the fact that what is done in reformnor short, neither dandified nor boorish. He looks atory movements is apt to be done hastily and without however like a substantial, well-finished man, who due reflection. Most egregious blunders have been can afford to dispense with outer tricks of dress and committed in the prosecution of the temperance enmanner. His head is not tall like Mendelsohn-Bar- terprise, and the cause is obvious. Men have not tholdy's, nor square like Sebastian Bach's, nor broad- studied the subject sufficiently. Gentlemen whose browed like Thalberg's, but remarkably round and labors were mainly devoted to other objects could not symmetrical. His eyes are a mild blue, his person well spare time in this hurrying age to master the subject, formed, his hand short and plump.

selves here by the altar, for we are not doomed by a involved in this enterprise subjects of special and fatal ticket-number to some remote and wretched continuous study. corner, like the poor enthusiast of Music Hall, where before us where to choose." Now it commences.

benefit and gratification of .

PROFESSOR TOURJEE,

of the Providence Conference Seminary, to whose courtesy I was indebted for my invitation to share the pleasure. It may interest both the Professor's numerous personal friends, and the friends of East Greenwich Seminary, to léarn that Bro. Tourjee has nearly completed his extended tour, and now only proposes to spend a few months in special studies in Edinburg before his return. He has visited nearly every famous Normal School of Music in Europe, made pilgrimages to the birth-places, or residences or graves of almo every great musician of Germany, formed the acquaintance of the leading living composers and performers, made large collections of curiosities, and especially large additions to his cabinet of rare musical fortune to be received everywhere with the greatest kindness, and even with distinction. Those who are acquainted with his unquenchable enthusiasm for music, and his indomitable energy in pushing his undertakings through, will readily appreciate the advantages which he has reaped from his European tour. I trust the Trustees of the Seminary have granted his request for a prolongation of his furlough.

As the transition from instrumental to vocal is very easy and natural. I will venture to relate in this con-

of my late excursion which interested me very much. It may not seem to have much relation to Professor Haupt or Professor Tourjee, but it was nevertheless one of the most charming concerts to which I ever

street on the way to the house of an old friend, Professor J. Suddenly my ear caught a little refrain, which interrupted my meditations, and led to a recona group of poor, plain, and wretchedly clad children, who, unmindful of the thickly falling snowflakes, were at play in the narrow lane, and singing the little reto notice their game more narrowly. First, one would start off in measured tread, winding in a serpentine course about the street, chanting the little results; he can instruct those who need instruction. song. As soon as she was through the two lines. another took hold of the first one's clothes behind, and the manouvre was repeated, and so on until the whole company were tramping in a waving file, winding to and fro, and chanting as only German chil-

(We're going to America, Who'll go along!)

the silent aspirations of the European peoples swept chusetts, or the Christian teachers of onged to see her delivered from her grand connate hold or withdraw the salaries now paid to the eduinfamy, established in righteousness, her public life cated workers in all our great enterprises, civil, mili-

in peace and concord, her influence, her wealth, her power, devoted to the moral renovation of the world! I have not experienced so mighty a home-pull since organ, its performers, and performances, O ye of the the shores of my fatherland faded from my vision Universal Hub, that I am more than half inclined to near three years ago as there in that narrow lane looking at those wretched children. Had I not speedily torn myself away, I should have soon been Ye think it very wonderful to sit of an evening bringing up the rear of the winding file lustily swell-

> "We're reisen nach Amerika! Wer will mit?

For Zion's Herald. THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE, PAST, PRES-

BY CHARLES JEWETT. Truths relating to any interest of man, to any duty event or doctrine, must be presented to the human mind in their proper connections and order, or the desired result, the enlightened and proper guidance of men, will not be attained. Our Saviour, while on earth, recognized and proclaimed the truth I have just recorded, as did also the great and profoundly learned apostle to the Gentiles. So also in our individual or associated labors to secure desirable results, there is an order which must be observed, or a failure to secure the end sought is certain. The plough, the harrow, and the roller must be used in their proper succession, or the crop is wanting. The plicated and perplexing problems until he has mas-But the Professor is already in the organ-loft, and tered the rudiments of arithmetic. In all the ordiand the cause has been too poor to reward the high-But it is time to commence. We will station our- est order of talent for making the various matters

one can neither hear nor see; we have "all the world the appointed place, weekly or monthly, to consider the subject. They are business men, and to leave The description, however, I cannot give at present. their business even for an hour or two, is often I must postpone it until a future letter. When I get attended with embarrassment and pecuniary loss. so that I can adequately represent an Egyptian sun- They love the cause, however, and expect to make set with charcoal on a barn door, or preach a sermon some sacrifices for its advancement; but they feel satisfactorily depicting the beatitude of the glorified, that their business has also claims upon them which you shall have the rest of the story. Suffice for the should scarcely be turned aside just now. Here are present to say, that the Professor's choice programme | conflicting claims, and they are perplexed, worried. gave us specimens of his wonderful skill and power in certainly not in the best state of mind to study any almost every class of music. First came a Toccata question. Yet a great matter is before them per in F major, then Sonate in E flat major, both by BACH, chance. It is earnestly canvassed for a brief period, wonderful illustrations of the different effects of and settled some way. Another comes up, but A staccato and legato playing. The Professor then gave looks at his watch and speaks of an important busius a speciment of his own composition, a Fuga in C ness engagement, at precisely twelve, and it is now major, after which came Variations in B flat by half-past eleven. A messenger arrives and informs THIELE, and in conclusion a grand Finale. What Mr. B that a very important matter requires his think ye of that, O ye organ-worshipers of the presence at his counting-room. Rev. brother C must marry or bury some one at precisely one o'clock, and To prevent any false impressions as to the origin of of course he must be excused, &c. Now these breththe above mentioned entertainment, I must state that ren are not at fault in this matter. To succeed in it was given without the slighest reference to its pres- | business a man must attend to it, and where the prosent humble chronicler, and intended for the especial ecution of a reformiaory work is not made the especial study and business of somebody, it will assuredly be neglected. Without adequate pecuniary support it cannot command the proper kind and amount of labor; and wanting this, the movement will decline. The cause would never have made the progress it did in this country from 1826 to 1831, had it not been made the especial business of such men as Rev. Justin Edwards, and Rev. Dr. Hewitt to study the subject thoroughly, and devote themselves exclusively to its discussion before the people.

The mass of our people, even the friends of the cause, have never studied the subject as they ought and might have done. Some of the manifold evils of intemperance have fallen under their observation daily, and the view, whether of a manifest sin, folly, or a woe, has excited a feeling of regret, disbooks and instruments, &c., &c. It has been his good gust or pity. Perhaps they have spoken of it afterward to their friends, or even in the religious meeting. There, however, the matter has generally dropped. It has not led to the study of the subject prolonged, patient, anxious, profound study. Agriculture, the mechanic arts, commercial affairs, politic matters, and the natural sciences, these are all studied in Massachusetts. There are hundreds of men in your State, who could directly, and without hand-book or volume of any sort to consult, write a respectable and instructive treatise on each of the subjects named, while there are not fifty men. (I think I might say ten) in all New England, who would feel confidence in their ability to write from their present knowledge a pamphlet of fifty pages on the temperance reform, its history, principles, modes of procedure-varied results at various stages, embarrassments, present position, prospects, &c. Why They have not sufficiently studied it. If you ask sia, picking my way through a narrow and wretched again why they have not, I answer, not that they did not feel a deep interest in the subject, but because they could not use the knowledge when obtained in securing the means of subsistence. A thorough knowledge of noissance of the situation. I found myself close upon any of the other important matters I have named, is equivalent to so much money in bank stocks, or real estate. Knowledge on most matters, is a marketable article. If a Christian man has a profound knowlfrain which had first arrested my attention. I paused edge of religious truths, and is apt to teach, there are vacant parishes and missionary fields in plenty. He can use his knowledge with two very desirable

him while he is about it. Knowledge of this great reform and ability to instruct the public in relation to it acquired by the most careful observation and patient research-what can its possessor do with it? You may reply that he can employ it for the good of others, and that is all very true, and many a local temperance society has as reward for an interesting and instructive discourse, returned a vote of thanks. They would have been Could anything be more touching for an American? | glad to have rewarded the lecturer, otherwise felt it I have watched many of the thousands, which despite | was his due; but the society had not just now, a five the war have passed in an almost steady procession dollar bill in its treasury; and here another fact through Bremen, since my residence here, on their should be stated, they never had since the formation way from the worn-out fields and oppressive govern- of the society, and therein consists the folly and the ments and hopeless future of the Old World, to fer- shame of the matter. If a man in this great work tile prairies, and broad liberties, and boundless op- must labor gratuitously to escape the imputation to porturities of the New, and through it the most won- him of mercenary motives, let the same measure be derful procession of the world, still its majestic march meted out to those who preach the gospel, teach our never made such an impression on my inmost soul as youth, or perform any other service that tends to the the march and song of that file of little children, to elevation and purification of human society. Has whom the name of my native land is a word of pre- Agassiz no zeal for the advancement of science, or cious promise. How their unconscious testimony to Gov. Andrew for the honored prosperity of Massamy thoughts away to the glorious land, which, despite for the upbuilding of the church and salvation of calamities and convulsions unparalleled in history, men, because they are all paid for their services? can still loom up so fair and attractive before the ob- Yet these would all be compelled to vacate their scurest children of poverty and ignorance and crime places if their salaries were stopped. The reasons in distant portions of the world, the El Dorado of may be found in the terrible facts that coats and childhood's dream. And then how I wished to see boots of the best material will wear out, and that that land all that God has called her to be. How I men cannot work long and well without food. With-

and either they or somebody else will feed and clothe

obtain their daily bread.

roper basis local and State organizations.

In this work the Christian ministry must first move. By concerted and proper action they can move the tial men, who are not members of it, will fall into line. As the movement, general and local, acquires ight direction, so far as temperance is concerned, at meals. esent. Educated and ambitious young men will think it manly to drink, because the example of most of the time for seven days. The cars arrived in their eyes respectable.

ting these men of distinction with us. This can be dering invaluable services. one, but not just now. First, the Christian ministry oust move with the leading influential lay members of the church and our educators. This material must onstitute your front rank. Then the moral and enevolent men and women of the community who are not Christians, but have the good of the coummunity, and the safety of their families at heart, will orm the second class you will draft from. As your umbers and influence augment, you will get the rofessional men, with multitudes who will act mainly rom motives of personal interest, men who would have their taxes lessened, their property rendered nore secure, their sons recovered from bad habits, heir business freed from the embarrassments which intemperance imposes upon it, &c., &c. By-and-by, nen who want votes will come in and make elome you will be strong enough and popular enough secure the mass of the young men of your comnunity who are now indifferent, or even consumers ports, the temperance organizations, were permitted to go down. A vicious or balky horse is generally best broke by being put into a team with steady ones. Put him into the thills alone, and woe for the harness or the carriage. The Mississippi, near its head, will hardly serve the woodman's purpose to float his logs, even singly, from the place where they grew; but in its onward course, swollen by a thousand tributaries, it requires a force and volume that sweeps away obstructions and bears contenting fleets on its bosom. Thus when an enterprise acquires numbers and influence, results will be achieved hrough its agency which it were idle to expect in ts infancy, or when enervated by starvation. I will give your readers the special pressing reasons for

nmediate action in my next. [Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by CHARLES JEWETT, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.]

THE PRESS!

BY WM. OLAND BOURNE. A million tongues are thine, and they are heard Speaking hope to nations, in the prime Of Freedom's day, to hasten on the time When the the wide world of spirit shall be stirred With higher aims than now—when men shall call Each man his brother—each shall tell to each His tale of love—and pure and holy speech Be music for the Soul's high festival! Thy gentle notes are heard, like choral waves,
Reaching the mountain, plain, and quiet valeThy thunder-tones are live the sweeping gale Bidding the tribes of men no more be slaves; And earth's remotest island hears the sound That floats on other wings the world are

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

BY REV. W. J. HAMBLETON. This city is situated on the west side of the Potomac River, about eight miles from Washington, D. C. It is of great military importance to our government, as all the ordnance, stores and men for Gen. Meade's army pass through there. Besides, immense quantiies of pork, hard tack, bay, grain, &c., &c., are stored there, ready to be transported to the army when needed. The city has been under military rule since about the time Col. Ellsworth met his sad fate while scending the stairs of the " Marshall Hotel," to lower rebel flag which floated from a staff above the house. At the time it was first occupied by our troops many of the citizens left their homes and went to that part of the State where "His Satanic Majesty" has his throne. No doubt the atmosphere of such society is more congenial than that upon which the "banner of liberty" is unfurled. It is reported of responsible persons in the city, that five sixths of the original inhabitants now residing there are secesh. They hold their peace only because compelled to by the strong arm of the government and constant presence of

A LOYAL CHURCH. where services have not been suspended. This port themselves and families by honest industry. Out church took a noble stand at the commencement of of the six thousand there are but about three hunthe rebellion, and has firmly held it ever since. The dred, including the sick and aged, who are unable to pastor, Rev. W. F. Speake, and a majority of the support themselves. To these the government issues them from the church. Would it not be a good plan than three hundred dollars rent per month. Several There are those in the church who have secesh pro- read, write, cipher, &c., &c. In one school each will send them home cursing preachers who "meddle places of worship are in process of erection, the exwith politics in the pulpit." When the writer left pense of which is met mostly by the negroes. At one Alexandria a few weeks since, this church was hold- contraband meeting, where a delegate of the Chris-Hundreds of citizens and soldiers were present every towards defraying building expenses, and one zealous night, and a goodly number were seeking the Lord. Christian negro put a ten dollar greenback upon the A church so true to God and Methodism certainly deplate; this was half his month's wages. In point of serves our hearty commendation and earnest prayers. industry and liberality, this contraband far exceeds There was at the commencement of the war another | many a New England man of paler complexion. If Methodist Society in the city. It was connected with this is a fair trial of what this degraded and downthe Southern Conference. Their edifice stands just trodden race can do when opportunity is given them, the opposite side of Washington Street, and only a few rods from the loyal church. It is a beautiful building, safety of emancipation. We venture to assert that

stop, because all these workers would have to apply over night to determine whether or not he would take mselves immediately to some industrial pursuit to the oath of allegiance to the government, and deciding in the negative, was obliged to leave the city. The Temperance enterprise in this country has not This edifice was also in hospital use. An effort was dequate funds to employ educated and competent being made by Rev. L. Moss, a delegate of the Chrisworkers; therefore, the machinery does not move. To tian Commission from Worcester, Mass., Dr. Bigelow, depend on men whose time and thoughts are mainly formerly from this State, and Gen. Briggs, son of the devoted to other and remunerative labor, to study, late Ex-Gov. Briggs, to recover the church property, guide and prosecute this great and needful work, is for the use of loyal members of the Baptist Church. to subject ourselves to certain disappointment and The Episcopal Church, where Geo. Washington was defeat. Good men all over the land must see this accustomed to attend services, hold occasional meetand begin to work, de novo, and organize on a ings, but is not prosperous or regarded as truly loyal. THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

This organization, whose " object is to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the brave men in church. When the church pretty generally moves in arms to put down a wicked rebellion," has established the right direction, thousands of moral and influen- a branch station in this city. The Commission found it difficult to get suitable rooms, but succeeded in se curing the "Sumter House," a place where all sorts baracter, numbers and momentum, our young men of iniquity had been practised till it had become a who are now drinking and heedless of the claims of public nuisance. The conversion and dedication of he cause upon them, will come in. When the cause this house to the use of the Christian Commission took has reached a still higher degree of efficiency, we place late in the evening of Thanksgiving Day, Nov. shall begin to get hold of the intemperate again, as 25, 1863. Long will that evening be remembered by those delegates who participated in the exercises.

This station furnishes a supply of hospital stores, religiations, and labor happily with and for them, witht repeating the folly of giving up the movement to to distribute them when and where needed. It also their guidance and control. It is vain to think of furnishes a comfortable place for delegates passing to ny general movement among our young men in the and from the Potomac Army, to lodge and take their

Never will the Christian kindness of these delegates not connect themselves generally with organizations be forgotten by the brave men who were wounded in which have not the countenance and support of the the battle of Jacobs' Ford, Nov. 1863, and brought to earned and the influential. Thousands of them now Alexandria, Dec. 4, having been in the ambulances overnors, major generals, judges, scholars, and dis- the evening, and the wounded, numbering about six guished authors and poets, render drinking in hundred, were removed to the hospitals, mostly by delegates of the Christian and Sanitary Commission This respect of the young for the example and Two ladies whose names I have forgotten, connected pinions of the learned and distinguished, is natural with the "Maine Relief Society," were present or ough, and instead of condemning or regreting it, the battle-field, and remained with the wounded from we should turn it in favor of our enterprise, by get- that time till they were placed in the hospitals, ren-

THE ALEXANDRIA HOSPITALS. These are divided into three divisions, each numbering about six buildings and seven hundred beds. There is a chaplain, surgeons and nurses sufficient to meet the demands of each division. These are all spoken of with great esteem by the patients. The buildings used are churches, seminary buildings, court houses and private dwellings. Some of the latter are the nicest in the city. Each bed will accommodate one man only. These are furnished with a comfortable mattress or straw tick, pillows and nice snow-white linen. The floors are kept perfectly clean, and everything about the hospitals has the appearance of neatness, order and comfort. No doubt the majority of the patients are made much more comfortable, and have better care than if they were at home. I could uent speeches in favor of the cause, and by this but think if the friends of sick and wounded men now in the hospitals could visit them and see how comfortable they are situated, and how kindly care for and treated they are, it would save them a great of liquors. Eventually, as before stated, you will deal of anxiety and unnecessary trouble. We men get strong enough to hold up the poor trembling Chaplain Gage here, (member of New England Condrunkard. Tens of thousands of men who were ference,) who politely conducted us through several pledged during the Washingtonian movement, and of the buildings in his division, and told us how they and were sober for months, some for years, went were conducted. We made numerous other visits and were forced to believe the government was doing all in its power for the physical and spiritual good of the sick and wounded.

> SOLDIERS' CEMETERY. This is a place of deep interest to many persons, as the peaceful resting-place of friends whose lives were sacrificed for their country. The first thing you observe on entering this "city of the dead" is the long lines of white tomb-boards. We counted ten rows of these and one hundred in a row. We were told that there were about 1,160 already buried in the cemetery. There are nice gravel walks running through the cemetery length-wise, and on each side are two rows of graves. Passing along these walks you can

read the inscriptions upon the boards; these are painted in black letters, giving the name, rank, regiment, and residence of the deceased. Occasionally we saw a tomb-board upon which was written, "Un known." These were soldiers who were too sick when they were carried to the hospitals to give any information concerning their names or friends. We also saw several graves which had no tomb-boards.

On inquiry we were informed that they were graves of rebel soldiers. How sad to die in a cause so dishonorable as not to be allowed even a pine board and simple inscription to tell surviving friends where they rest. If rebel wounded men are treated in our hospitals, and have a Christian burial when they die, may they not, for humanity's sake, have a

It was our privilege to accompany Rev. R. Gage, chaplain of King Street Hospital, to this cemetery on a funeral occasion. Three soldiers were to be buried. Two ambulances carried the bodies, guarded by eight armed men, and preceded by fife and muffled drum. The sun was just setting behind the hills of Western Virginia as this strange procession entered the cemetery. The coffins, which were made of planed boards and stained imitating black walnut, were placed in the grave; the chaplain read suitable portions of Scripture, and made an earnest prayer-remembering comrades in the hospital and field, and kind friends far away. Then three volleys of musketry were fired over the graves, and they were left for the sexton to fill with dirt. Sleep on, brave men! Happy if in health you sought Christ, thus securing a " part in the first resurrection, upon which the second death hath no power." Trees are planted and flower beds arranged, which add beauty to this cemetery, and show how tenderly the government cherishes the resting-

place of its brave soldiers. NEGRO CONTRABANDS. Within the limits of Alexandria there are mor than six thousand negroes, made free by virtue of the President's proclamation. The question has often been asked by those who sympathize with slavery, "What will the blacks do if they are set free?" In this question we understand there are doubts entertained relative to their ability to support themselves The first Methodist Episcopal Church in the city is Facts show that there is no ground for fears, and also onsidered as the only loyal one—and the only one furnish this answer to the question: They will supembers being strong Unionists, did not wait for dis- daily rations. The government has built cheap loyal members to withdraw, but tried and expelled houses for some of them, for which they pay more pursue the same course North as well as South? schools are in progress, where young and old learn to clivities so prominent that a good anti-slavery sermon scholar pays three dollars tuition per quarter. Two ng a series of evening meetings with good success. tian Commission officiated, a collection was taken

imbued with Christian principles, her jarring States in peace and concord, her influence, her wealth, her ery now so effective for good would stop, necessarily was the finest in the city. The pastor was allowed from any community, cannot be found who would stop, necessarily was the finest in the Conference in the Con succeed as well as have these contrabands.

> THERE COMES A TIME. There comes a time when we grow old,
> And like a sunset down the sea,
> Slope gradual, and the night wind cold
> Comes whispering sad and chillingly;
> And locks are gray,
> As winter's der As winter's day, And eyes of saddest blue behold

The leaves all weary drift away, And lips of faded coral say, There comes a time when we grow old. There comes a time when joyous hearts,
Which leaped as leaps the laughing mai
Are dead to all save memory,
As prisoner in his dungeon chain;
And dawn of day
Hath passed away,
The moon that into darkness rolled,
And by the embers wan and gray
I hear a voice in whisper say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when manhood's prime Is shrouded in the midst of years; Is shrouded in the midst of years;
And beauty, fading like a dream,
Hath passed away in silent tears;
And then how dark!
But O! the spark
That kindled youth to hues of gold,
Still burns with clear and steady ray;
And fond affections, lingering, say,
There comes a time when we grow old. There comes a time when laughing spring And golden summer cease to be; And we put on the autumn robe,

To tread the last declivity;
But now the slope,
With rosy Hope,
Beyond the sunset we behold,
Another dawn with fairer light;
While watchers whisper through the night,
There is a time when we grow old.

FROM THE 15TH MAINE REGIMENT. MR. EDITOR :- My promise to write a " Chaplain's etter for the Herald," was a conditional one; as I told you I would not write unless I found something of more interest than the well-worn theme, " From Maine to the Potomac." But three months have assed away, and I have yet no desperate fights or pair-breadth escapes to relate, though some of my experience during that time, whether recorded or ot, will not be forgotten.

Eighteen days from New York to New Orlean and four days thence to Texas; all the way in a small screw steamer, which was constantly breaking som of her machinery, having in tow a large which caused the steamer to roll like a rat tied by the tail : packed in with six or eight hundred officers, privates, negroes and deserters; fed at " the captain's able" on hard bread and harder salt junk, at one dollar and a half a day, with dirty warm water to drink; nearly all sea-sick, sprawling and puking and wearing; the whole concern driven by a "skipper" who "had never been there before," acting under the orders of a "bran new major," constantly swelled with his new importance, and perhaps most of the ime with something stronger, if not so new-this, all this is very romantic! This is government transportation, but to me anything but transporting. But ney of five weeks, for which time the "powers that bow and "reported for duty" to everybody and thing that looked like "Headquarters" from Maine to Texas; but all in vain; government is becoming

economical, especially towards chaplains. Bro. Wolf, agent for the Christian Com came with me from New Orleans, having in his box lot of hymn books, testaments, &c., for me. But when we got there the officers of the boat refused him the necessary facilities for getting ashore, and he was forced to return to New Orleans with his boxes, and I have heard nothing from him since, nor have I and I have heard nothing from him since, nor have I been able to get anything from the rooms of the Both for themselves and those who call them for so the whole round earth is every way Bound by gold chains about the feet of God. Commission, though the fault is doubtless in the transportation department.

The 13th and 15th Maine Regiments left New Orleans suddenly, taking but little baggage with them. Landing at Brazos they marched up the islands which skirt the Texas coast to this place, a distance of some 200 miles, crossing the "passes" or deep channels in an old steamer, which kept along with the expedition. In their hurried march, the men threw away or lost many things which they took from New Orleans, and I have deeply regretted not getting the Testaments and Bibles, as there is a great lestitution in the regiment.

The regiments arrived at Matagorda Island and attacked Fort Esparanzi, Nov. 30, which the rebels blew up and left after a brief skirmish, and the ruins were smoking when I arrived, three days after. I found the soldiers living in holes they had dug in the sand, covered with rubber blankets or bloody raw church: hides, there being but one tent in the regiment, and that one Col. Dyer had borrowed. Our tents, mess chests and camp furniture, were all left at Brazos; and for nearly a month men and officers had to burrow in the ground, without a change of clothing, and sand-holes dead. Our tents came, after a month of exposure like

a terrible "Norther" set in and prostrated half the tents, scattering blankets and clothing to the winds. further legislation unnecessary in all coming time. I found the water in my canteen frozen in my tent. The privations of the soldiers are great, but there are so many government officials it is difficult to tell who is to blame. But something is wrong, for while sutlers can get their goods here in government transports, in any quantity, men and horses are living for weeks together on half rations. I think sometimes How little is known by the Bishops in regard to the it is a pity that government cannot afford to pay quartermasters as much as the sutlers pay them, if the fault is there, as some suspect; commissary stores would then stand an equal chance with sutlers' stores, if nothing more. This is a poor country in which to subsist an army without rations and forage. For two hundred miles along the coast, from Brazos to Matagorda, all is desolate; one dead level of sand; not a house or tree, and the only signs of vegetable life are patches of coarse grass, sand bars and prickly pears. "Animated nature" here consists of fleas, red ants, huge spiders, centipeds and a beautiful variety of snakes; such as the hoop, garter, racer and rattlesnake; many of the latter have been killed; some of them seven feet long. I expect when hot weather comes "things" will be very animated here. But the soldiers, noble fellows, bear all their privations and prickly pears. "Resolved, That we consider it expedient to make the Presiding Elder's office more efficient, or to dispense with the name, and substitute the term chairman of the district, who shall be a stationed minister, to be called upon once at least a year by each society through a delegation, who shall visit him in his charge, and present their circumstances and necessities in regard to a pastor. His services shall be gratuitous. He shall advise with the Bishop in regard to appointments. life are patches of coarse grass, sand bars and prickly

stones, that their memory may perish, lest their children should turn weeping in shame from their graves, and say to the passing stranger, "let us be called by your name to take away our reproach."

Fort Esparanzi, on Matagorda Island, taken by our troops, and now held by a strong garrison, is an important position, as it commands the entrance to Matagorda Bay, and all approaches to several important rivers. Our troops are wide awake, and both the Maine regiments and most of the Western troops here have re-enlisted for three years, and will soon have a furlough home. The division under General Dana, including the 13th and 15th Maine, have been ordered to Brashear City in Louisiana, and are now expecting transportation hourly. My health has been good, and my reception in the regiment most cordial, but as no religious meetings had been held in the regiment for nearly six months, it was rather hard commencing; but with the earnest co-operation of Col. Dyer and others, public worship was established, and two prayer meetings weekly, with increas-

ing interest. In some of the Western regiments, powerful revivals have been in progress, hundreds have professed conversion, and scores have been baptized. Nearly 600 bave united with the "Christian Army Band." Chaplain Chittenden, of the 67th Indiana, a minister of the "United Brethren," has been the principal laborer in this glorious work. God grant that the blessed work may go on, and spread through the army, till those in command of the various departments shall eatch the holy fire. Providence permitting, I hope and expect to resume my labors at home as soon as the 1st of May, if delayed on my journey so as not to be present at the session of Conference

. S. F. WETHERBEE. Pass Cavallo, Matagorda, Texas, Feb. 20.

> For Zion's Herald. CONCERNING THE PULPIT.

The power of impetuous speaking is indispensable, ot to be used continually but occasionally. Gough, pre-eminently, can pour a terrible torrent of words. One subject in a sermon is enough. Many preach at random, as though they had taken the contract to upply so much talk, and it must be done whether any matter occurred to them or not. Brevity is the soul of pungency. Any argument may (and should) be stated in one sentence. You can convince a man in twenty-five minutes, if ever.

Anecdotes are desirable,-that is, pointed new ones. Do not fancy you can palm off any of those threadbare ones, even in Wales or California. Some erroneously suppose spinning, dwelling upon and extending a story intensifies the interest. Do not scream,especially to a small congregation. Do you not kno that the emphasis should be given by raising the key -not increasing the power-of the voice? Modu late, sir, don't yell always-please don't.

But random praying is particularly shocking Christ's rules concerning "vain repetitions" and "much speaking" appear to be but little regarded. If we only ask for what we can have some faith to kind Providence brought me safely to the Island of expect, will not our prayers be shorter? And is it Matagorda, where I found my regiment, after a jour- right to ask for improbable things without trying to "believe we receive?" Do we not also, as Beecher e" refuse me pay or muster, though I made my best says, perpetually "send orders for all the cardinal virtues," as though they were to be furnished to us, praying indiscriminately.

Pray for my soul! More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let Rise like a fountain for me, night and day.

For Zion's Herald. THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1864 MR. EDITOR :- We would not awaken contro versy, as we express a few thoughts in reference to ome of the important interests to come before the highest legislative body of our church. But we think every intelligent member of the denomination will feel impressed with the fact, that the peculiar circum stances by which we are surrounded, will render it one of the most important General Conferences in our history. Hence we should expect a wise and energetic delegation, and should pray that the great Head of the church will give direction in all the de

liberations of the occasion Allow me to present what I conceive to be of great importance, and what should be expected by the

Some consider it a "burning disgrace" that the anti-slavery action of our denomination has been so hypothetical, that some who would be called conservative, appear to consider that term to imply, that four miles from any fresh water. Some of the men action, or silence upon the subject, that will save were very sick, and one or two were taken from their ultraists from secession, and still retain slaveholders in the membership. The thought, that although our Our tents came, after a month of exposure like denomination has done so much to give shape to ponearly night and growing cold fast. Before morning government, is with them sufficient cause for humiliation, and should call forth action that will rende

BISHOPS. Would it not be well to have an addition to the Board of Bishops? This office ought to be more efficient. Excuse the use of this phraseology. I intended to say something else. The original design of the office men they appoint, and the societies to which they are appointed. Increase the number, and let them be working men, and how soon we should see a great in the church. Would it not be well to limit their term of service, but allow them to be re-elected?

PRESIDING ELDERS. Would it not be well to discuss the following re

sent the laymen of the Conference in the General Conference?

Yours respectfully, J. F. SHEFFIELD. Provincetown, Mass., Jan. 4.

BEECHER AND EMMONS.

Dr. Beecher's view of Dr. Emmons's peculiarities

will appear in the following conversation: I knew Dr. Emmons several years of the latter part of his life. I remember the publication of his first vol-ume. He came out high, dry, and stiff that God was

Dr. Dwight had preached several strong sermons against that. Taylor and I used to talk about Emmons, and wonder how he could possibly have room in his system for accountability. To me it seemed an

utter impossibility.

One Commencement I was at Taylor's, and was saying. "I would give anything to ask him a question or two."

or two."

"O," said Taylor, "he's here, and is to preach tonight. He'll be in here to-morrow morning."

So he came in next morning; and after conversing
on ordinary matters awhile, I said I had read the first
volume with pleasure, and with general agreement except in one particular, which, perhaps, I had misunderstroad.

He said he should be most happy to explain. I replied that I understood him to say that it was impossible for God to create a free agent, who, being sustained by God, can originate his own volitions, either

ight or wrong.
Yes, he said, such were his views.
"My difficulty," said I, "then is, how the sinner an be to blame." "O," said he, "blame don't depend on the cause of

"O," said he, "blame don't depend on the cause of the volition, but on the moral quality of it."
"Will you give me, then," said I, "a definition of free accountable agency?"
"With pleasure," he answered. "It is the susceptibility of being made to choose."
"My difficulty," said I, "lies deeper. Suppose, as I believe myself, that all blame does lie in the moral quality of volition, the question is, How is the sinner to blame?"
"Because," he answered, "the volition is a wrong "Because," he answered, "the volition is a wrong "Because," he answered, "the volition is a wrong

ne in itself, and is his." "Suppose we admit this. Now the fact is, God requires of reprobate men volitions innumerable which he don't make or create in them; how, then, does the sinner himself deserve to be damned when God does not create the desired volitions for him, and he has to more power to create them than to make a world?"

I waited for a reply, but he was silent, and began o blush from his chin to the roots of his hair, and I

changed the subject.

Toward the latter part of his life, his disciples, some of them, said he didn't mean so. He did mean so.—Autobigraphy and Correspondence of Lyman Beacher

THE UNMERCIPUL.

Let those who, given up to selfishness, are not touched by the miseries of others, learn that in other things as well as in matters of forgiveness, as they mete it shall be meted to them. It sounds out this warning, Be pitiless and go unpitied; neglect man's wrongs and have your own neglected; close your heart to the appeals of misery and find God's heart heart to the appeals of misery and find God's heart closed against you; shut your door in the face of the wretched and have heaven's shut sternly in your own; live in your selfishness and die in your sins; be deaf to the wails of earth and wail in hell; be a curse to man and be accursed of God! Whether it be bane or blessing which we diffuse around us, let us rest assured that there is a mysterious tide circling around in the government of God as shall, here or hereafter, bring back to us the bread which we have cast upon the waters. It shall return. As men sow they shall reap. By an infallible decree, they shall have judgment without mercy who have shown no mercy; while those who Christlike go about doing good, forgiving such as wrong them, helping such as need, pitying such as suffer, seeking to save others from sin as well as succor them in sorrow, shall, others from sin as well as succor them in sorrow, shall, Christlike, also, on leaving the world, go to the Father. "Blessed are the merciful," says our Lord, "for they shall obtain mercy." Renewed in his image and born again of his Spirit, they are the children of

THE DECOY WHICH MAKES YOUNG MEM

Go with us to a public house, where a number of young men are assembled. All is life and gaiety. A few among them may be young and timid. They approach the counter—wine, rum, brandy, are called for. One or two may stand back, and say, No, gentlemen, we do not drink any; please excuse us. Immediately the rest turn, and begin to taunt their friends who refuse to drink, saying they are afraid of getting "tight," of the "old man;" and some may whisper audibly, "Well, they are mean fellows—they are afraid they will have to spend a cent!" Here, you see, two very sensitive nerves are touched, Courage and Cleverness. Their bosoms swell with companions, they step up to the counter and soon join in the revelry. The ice is now broken, and the first great act in the drama performed. Others follow in natural order, until the individual who refused to drink at first, reels along the public street without

drink at first, reels along the public street without shame.

Such is the manner in which thousands of our promising young men are led away by a false ambition; and thousands more will follow their path, unless they learn the meaning of courage.

We have in our mind a number of noble hearted, good-meaning men, who do not possess strength of mind enough to face this opposition. Rather than be called mean, they will follow up these habits of drinking until their appetities bec

uncontrollable.

We advise you, young men, when you are in company, and solicited to drink intoxicating liquors, to say frankly and decidedly that you will not drink. Let your tempters call you anything, but be firm and unyielding, and you will command their respect, and they will be forced to admit that your courage is sufficient to bear all their taunts and not yield the right. Those who stem the tide always meet opposition; but never despair—press onward. Our only hope of rescuing the race from this brutal, slavish passion, rests with the young. Will you, young friends, have courage—true, high, and godlike courage—to face this growing evil, and banish it from our land?

RINGS AND THOSE WHO WANT THEM.

A friend writes us from Florence a good story about the late Dr. Bethune, which we must share with our readers. Two English clergymen were calling on him, in Florence, and the conversation turning upon the war in the United States, one of them said to the Doctor: "You need a king in your country, sir!" "A king?" replied the Doctor. "do you know how there came to be a king?" "Well," said the clergyman, "God gave him to the Jews in his anger." "Yes," responded the doctor, "and do you know who was the first king?" "Saul, of course," said the clergyman. "Yes," rejoined the Doctor, "and Saul was a driver of asses—the only beings that want kings." "But." said the clergyman, again, "one of the offices of Christ was that of a king." "True," rejoined the Doctor, with great animation and dignity, "and the man who usurps that office, does in the state what the Pope of Rome does in the church!"

The advocates of royalty, on this, subsided.—Congregationalist. KINGS AND THOSE WHO WANT THEM.

rattlesnake; many of the latter have been killed; some of them seven feet long. I expect when hot weather comes "things" will be very animated here. But the soldiers, noble fellows, bear all their privations without murmuring, though one of them, as he stood watching his comrade in the death struggle in that filthy hole in the sand, turned away, and brushing a tear, said to me, "O, that's a hard place to to die."

But their hearts are in the work before them, and they feel that they, have the sympathy of the entire North. Little do they think that even in boasted Now England there is organized hostility to the government; that while they are giving up home and life, there are in the North thousands of sleek, oily, sanctiment; and the sacrilege to offer prayer for the soldier or the government in church, or in any way express withstood Moses, so do these persons resist the truit; but they shall proceed no further," for they lack the courage of a "decent rebel," and dare only murgur point delegates to meet in sonvention during the courage of a "decent rebel," and dare only murgur point delegates to meet in sonvention during the courage of a "decent rebel," and dare only murgur point delegates to meet in sonvention during the local point and proventions with the shall proceed no further," for they lack the courage of a "decent rebel," and dare only murgur.

The lawmen should be allowed all they demand under proper restraints. It is quite difficult to know their they are given the courage of a "decent rebel," and dare only murgur.

The laymen should be allowed all they demand under proper restraints. It is quite difficult to know their they have been accomplished to make us confident in regard to the final interpretations. The laymen should be allowed all they demand under proper restraints. It is quite difficult to know their the proper restraints are point delegates to meet in sonvention during the proper restraints. The present state of things, especially in the East, the first and are still Mohammedans; and mil

ANNUAL MISSIONARY COLLECTION Last Sabbath, Feb. 28th, the annual missionary coll

Last Sabbath, Feb. 28th, the annual missionary collection was taken at Chestnut Street Church. On the preceding Sabbath a preparatory sermon was preached, and the following week the approaching collection was largely the topic of conversation, and liberal pledges were made, one of which was \$400, on condition that the other contributions should reach at least the sum of \$700, making the whole amount \$1,100. On Saturday evening a pleasant social hour was spent by a large number of the brethren with Mr. Durbin, hearing from him what other churches and individuals were doing for missions the present year. On Sabbath morning Dr. Durbin preached from Phi

present year.

On Sabbath morning Dr. Durbin preached from Philippians iv. 15, 20, presenting in his comprehensive and pointed style the origin, subject and object of the missionary enterprise, the relation of the church to it, and the relation of hef contributions to God. It was one of the Doctor's happiest efforts, and told with great power upon the congregation, at times melting them and the speaker to tears, and deepening convictions of duty to the pagan world. At the close of the sermon cards were passed for subscriptions, followed by baskets for the fragments. In the afternoon was held the anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Society. The organization of this society consists mainly in each class having a box by itself to receive its weekly contributions, the aggregate of which is reported bi-monthly at the Sundy School concert. At its anniversary, held always on the Sabbath of the annual church collection, a report is made of the amount which each class has contributed during the year. On the present occasion the Sunday School was gathered in the body of the church, and an address was made to them by the pastor, followed by one from Dr. Durbin, discussing the relation of the Sunday School to the literature of the country, to the religious culture of the young, and to the missionary cause. A box collection of \$37 was then taken. In the evening an address was made by Dr. Durbin to a crowded house, giving a graphic picture of our missions, and stirring all hearts with fresh desire to have part in sustaining them. Card subscriptions were again taken, after which Col. Taylor, of East Tennessee, delivered an elequent address on the triumph of Christianity in our own and other lands. The boxes were then passed, after which all the congregation joined in singing "lustily" Bishop Heber's Missionry Hymn. During this exercise the "footing up" was made, and at its close the sum of \$1,322 was announced as the result, including \$150 raised by the Sundy School. This is an advance on last year of \$805. Thus close is an advance on last year of \$805. Thus closed one of the best Sabbaths in the history of this time-honored an

the best Sabbaths in the history of this time-honored and noble church. The collections were made throughout the day with the quietness of ordinary contributions, under a deepening conviction of religious duty.

The work was commenced with many misgivings in some minds on account of the atrain with which an effort is being made to reduce the church debt from \$26,000 to \$15,000, and which is now nearly accomplished. God takes care of church debts when the church takes care of Portland, March 4, 1864.

WHO APPOINTS THE MINISTERS?

Do the Bishops, assisted by the Presiding Elders, s tion the ministers now as formerly? Some say not; and is not the saying too true? We will say nothing about the New York churches—they will take care of themselves. How is it in New England? Do not many societies here begin before Conference to look out for a minister for another year? If they are not sufficiently accounted with certain themselves, will write to some of their quainted with certain men, they will write to some of thei parishioners concerning them. If they happen to fin the right man, as they think, they will write him to know ow up the matter at Conference, and you will see the pointment of their favorite man. It not unfrequently happens that two or more of these committees fix on the same man. Now comes the tussle. Don't you pity the poor Bishop? Such representations—pleadings—appeals—entreaties! Don't say that some of our laymen are not eloquent for once. Some lose their man. Then, what a time! Their seciety is reliabled. eloquent for once. Some lose their man. Then, what time! Their society is ruined—all is lost. But does not often turn out after all that the gainer is the loser i

not often turn out after all that the gainer is the loser in these cases 4 It so happens sometimes, at least.

Sometimes the societies will select say five men. "Send us one of them, the first on the list if possible," they say. But it often happens that four out of the five are not available, and the one that is stands last on the list, and he is in no way adapted to their wants. So none of them as appointed to serve the petitioners. "Pity," they say, "we can't have one out of five!"

The ministers learn what is going on, and they conclude b have a hand in the business. A minister wishes to go a certain place, and on Conference Sabbath, if not before, he turns up there and discourses to the people. Don't hint to any one that he is now trying to receive his ap-pointment there another year, but it comes to pass that he is sent there after all. By whom? O, the Bishop, of

is sent there after all. By whom? O, the Bishop, of cours.—he appoints all the preachers.

Now, after all, is it not better to leave the appointment of the preachers where it belongs? If one society acts in the matter, another will; and if all do not see fit to go into it, they will feel afflicted. Is it not far better for the societies, after properly representing their circumstances, to receive such ministers as are sent them? and would they not in nine cases out of ten succeed better, and be better not in nine cases out of ten succeed better, and be better satisfied with their ministers, than to cut and carve for themselves? We believe so, and the history of the paw will show that we are right. I happen to know of one will show that we are right. I happen to know of one society that said we must have a certain man, and they urged his appointment so strongly that the Bishop yielded and gave them the man of their choice. But they caught a bad fish that time. Poor souls, how sick they were of their bargain! The last Quarterly Conference of the year came. All was mum respecting their minister for another year. The Presiding Elder quietly remarked, "You will caoles. Terriole words those—out they dare say nothing; so they must bear the burden another year, but I am afraid some of them hardly had grace sufficient to do it. Is not this the experience of very many societies?

Is not this the experience of very many societies?

How many ministers, after securing their appointments at certain places have found themselves in the wrong pew? Some could tell an experience on this subject if they dared to speak. The time of the sessions of the New England Conferences draws nigh. The Bishops will soon be here—they are good men and true. Now let them, with their propor advisers, make the appointments; let all the societies after making suitable representations of their circumstances, take cheerfully the men sent them. Let the ministers, after similar representations, go cheerfully to their appointments, and we shall have a glorious year for Methodism in New England. So I believe. Will the churches and ministers consent to try it? We shall see.\*

OBSERVER.

SOMETHING YOU CAN DO FOR OUR

SOLDIERS. Christian reader, you are deeply interested in the grea struggle now going on in our country. You look forward to an active campaign soon to open with bright hope that it will be successful.

"And yet, and yet, you cannot forget That many brave boys must fall,"

and you long for the immediate conversion of all the dear soldiers, lest some should die unprepared, and though martyrs to a glorious cause, should be lost forever. You have heard with joy and gratitude of the great work God is doing in the awakening and conversion of soldiers, and wish home duties would permit you to bear a part in the special efforts now being made for their salvation. I write to remind those who cannot leave home, that there are two ways, at least, in which they can render important aid to the laborers in the field. ant aid to the laborers in the field

tant aid to the laborers in the field.

First, You can pray. Every evening thousands meet in the chapels to pray. Can you not spend at least a part of the hour between seven and eight o'clock each evening in "effectual fervent prayer" for the brave and noble defenders of our country whose souls are in such peril? The early Christians sympathized so deeply with Peter when he was in prison (Acts xi.) that "prayer was made with condition of the thurch unto God for him." Surely the condition of the tens of thousands of Satan's captives in our armies should awaken all our sympathies. God delivered Peter, and will deliver these if the whole church unites its prayers for them. A father wrote me recently that in praying for his son in my regiment, he had been assured he would be converted. Then the son was far from God, but before the letter reached me he was rejoicing in the pardon of sin. O for united, believing, persevering prayer!

Second You can write. There is revenible at least and

ering prayer!
Second, You can write. There is probably at least one Second, I ou can write. I here is provided a reast one in the army with whom what you might say would have more weight than all that could be uttered by his chaplain or any one else. You know his history. He may have made you vows as yet unfulfilled. You understand the secret springs of his nature. At any rate, you love him and he loves you, and if any one can influence him you can. Write him an earnest, affectionate letter, pleading with him to give God his heart at once. Let it be steeped in prayer, and if it is blotted with tears all the better. The Spirit will attend it to his soul, and he will be saved:

EMPIRE GROVE CAMP MEETING. To the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcope Church on Lewiston District, Greeting:

At a camp meeting held at Empire Grove, Poland, some three or four years since, the special police arrested some disorderly persons found in the act of transgressing the law of the State, in such case made and provided. The offenders prosecuted the police for illegal arrest and detention. Judgment was obtained before the Supreme Judicial Court against the police, and an execution was issued for damage and costs amounting to one hundred Judicial Court against the police, and an execution was issued for damage and costs, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars, which they paid. Besides this, these gentlemen paid out to witnesses and expended in attending two terms of the court, sums amounting to about seventy-five dollars more. This, together with the interest on the original amount of the execution, amounts in the aggregate to about two hundred and fifty dollars. This matter was presented to the meeting of preachers and tent masters at the camp meeting last September, and it was voted that inasmuch as these brethren the police were acting for the good of those engaged in worshiping God there, and made the arrest by direction of the authorities of the meeting, and by advice of one supposed to know the law, they ought not to bear this burden alone, but at least a part of this sum should be paid by the church; and those societies represented there upon that occasion, should feel themselves specially obliged to assist in the work. The meeting consequently assumed the amount The meeting consequently assumed the amountainal execution, one hundred and fifty dollar of the original execution, one hundred and fifty dollars. The undersigned were appointed to apportion this sum among the societies represented by tents on that occasion, as well as others interested in the honor and prosperity of the district; and appeal by a plain statement of the facts through the Herald to the generosity of the church to make up this sum. The brethren who composed the police are not able to lose the sum which they have been compolled to pay for their efforts to protect their brethren in the worship of God. It will be perceived that if we raise the sum here assessed, it only meets but a part of the sum paid out. The balance these gentlemen will have to bear. Shall they bear the whole burden? It seems to us that the principles of honor and common Christianity will not allow any to besitate one moment to respond

Conference † Circumstances have delayed this communication until now. The following is the apportionment: Lewiston, \$12.00; Auburn, 6.00; Lisbon, 8.00; Durham, 9.00; Pownal, 6.00; Danville, 4.00; Brunswick, 4.00; Bath, Wesley Church, 8.00; Bath, Beacon Street, 8.00; Bowdoinham, 9.00; Richmond, 5.00; Gardiner, 7.00; Moomouth, 10.00; Poland and Minot, 8.00; North Auburn, 4.00; Mechanic Falls, 7.00; Oxford 6.00; South Paris, 8.00; Raymond, 4.00.

We have included in this apportionment Congress Street and Raymond in the Portland District, because they were represented by tents on that occasion, and also some on the Lewiston District, who had not tents at that meeting, yet who feel such an interest in the honor and welfare of the district that they would esteem it a privilege to aid in this good work. One reason why this matter

not, within a year past. D. B. RANDALL,

Lewiston, March 1, 1864.

PINE STREET CHURCH, PORTLAND.

It is refreshing to those who love Zion and are spending their strength and substance towards the beautifying of her palaces, to hear from time to time from the various spiritual vines which have been planted through the length and breadth of our fair land. To such, and those brethren and sisters who have been connected in time past with Pine Street Church, we would say God has been favorable for months past, the work of conviction and pardon has been going on. We have heard many speak of their new found Saviour with overflowing hearts and tear-moistening eyes, leaving no doubt in our minds but their sins were "all forgiven." Within about twenty-two months past, so far as we can judge, some sixty have given evidence of a blessed transition from a state of nature to that of grace. Between forty and fifty have joined on probation, the larger part of whom have graduated to full membership in the church of God. May they so live as to be ornaments in and patterns to the church of which they now form a part, and when life's short probation shall come to an end be accounted worthy to join the church of the first-born in heaven. The Sabbath School is in a thriving condition, with about three hundred members—average attendance large. Now in view of the above facts and figures, how can we but feel that God has favored us a people; but we are reminded PINE STREET CHURCH, PORTLAND, hundred members—average attendance large. Now in view of the above facts and figures, how can we but feel that God has favored us a people; but we are reminded by the flight of time that Bro. Fuller, our pastor, is just on the eve of his departure to a new field of labor and responsibility, and we would fain hope that the hours spant with us have been happy hours if not the happiest of his life; the people of Pine Street love him and his estimable companion, and their best wishes and prayers will follow them to their next field of labor, that God will help them to so labor in faith as that hundreds may be saved. As we have received our present pastor, so doubtless we shall receive his successor, with open arms. We trust God will send us a man after his own heart—a man with heart experience asswell as head knowledge. Let no good brother of the Conference seek this place; he may pray for it, this will be in God's order; we prefer, or ought to obtain our ministers in a legitimate way, without resort to selfish plans or anything contrary to our Discipline. We will just say, in conclusion, that whoever is appointed at the next Conference to labor with us may come expecting to find laborers with warm hearts. C.

BRO. MOULTON'S LABORS.

Having spent sixteen months in the borders of West Woodstock, Eastford, Union and Southbridge, I am now making preparations to return to my old stand in Wilbraham. We had a blessed revival of religion during my first four months' stay here, and gathered many souls into the fold of Christ from all grades of society, and have been laboring mainly during the present Conference year to keep them in is. I have found the task of keeping them all in it, greater than the work of bringing them to it. me of the drinkers of alcohol, and some of the ultra

Some of the drinkers of alcohol, and some of the ultra Sabbath breakers, having become weary of restraint, are gone out from us; still we have a goodly number of enterprising young poople with us who are steadfast in the faith. We are not rich in the things of this world, but as a whole rather indigent, and unless they can receive some aid from abroad they will not be able to sustain preaching from Conference; and yet I think most of them will do what they can. The church numbers forty members in full connection and forty on trial, which doubles the number of members in this church since I came here. in full connection and forty on trial, which doubles the number of members in this church since I came here. Will not the Providence Conference make them an appropriation the coming year? I still hold myself ready to supply a small or large appointment the coming year, as Providence may open the way, either in New Englad or in the land of Dixie; but should all the Conferences of these United States be full, and there be no more missionary work for me to do, I hope to have a will to retire from the active minister; in peace.

he active ministry in peace.

Bro. Webster's notice of the death of five aged mem-Bro. Webster's notice of the death of live aged members in Wales since the session of our last Conference, brings fresh to my mind some of the past history of their lives. I think I received them all into the church militant, three of them in 1830, and the other two in 1835. Bro. Farrington was the first person that rose for prayers in the great revival of 1830. I think it may be said of those five brethren and sisters, that they all counted well the cost, lived the life of the rightcous, and died in the faith, and are gone home to enjoy the rewards of heaven. Peace be to their memories. They all started in their Christian course amidst great opposition, when prejudices and infidelity ran high against vital godliness, and especially against the principles they imbibed; but they moved steadily forward, never backslid into worldly vanities; hence their end was Peace, and they rest from their labors, having already re-united with some of their children who died in the faith, and passed on before them.

March 7, 1864.

Horace Moulton. pers in Wales since the session of our last Con

PRESENTATION AND SURPRISE Hardly a day passes over but what we are apprised of ose social and pleasant interviews, commonly known as

Hardly a day passes over but what we are apprised of those social and pleasant interviews, commonly known as "surprise parties;" but as a general thing the "surprise" intended is found out prior to its execution.

A "genuine surprise," however, took place a few evenings since at the residence of Isaac B. Mills, Esq., No. 27 Temple Street. Bro. Mills has for many years been teacher of a Bible Class of young men connected with the Hanover Street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School, and his untiring zeal; social temperament and sympathetic feelings, combined with an ever watchful and prayerful care for others' spiritual interests, has endeared him to

feelings, combined with an ever watchful and prayerful care for others' spiritual interests, has endeared him to every member of the class. Being unmindful of this, the class resolved to show that such qualities of head and heart were appreciated, by making him a present. In view of this the class, together with their ladies and a few invited guests, making some fifty in number, met with "one accord in one place," and immediately repaired to his house, and after a few moments spent in social conversation, Bro. Wm. Hoyt, on behalf of the class, presented him, in an appropriate speech, a beautiful, elaborately finished arch top black walnut frame, heavily mounted with gold mouldings, emblematical of Union. In this was contained, in a semi-circular form, a "carte de visite" of each member of his class, in the centre of which was a life-size photograph of the recipient. Under this was the following inscription:

Presented to Isaac B. Mills, by the members of his Bible Class connected with the Hanover Street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School, as a token of their affectionard. Hebrew xiii. 1, "Let brotherly love con

Bro. Mills, though wholly surprised, responded in bappy manner, calling to mind many pleasant reminis-cences during the fourteen years he had been connected with the class. In the meanwhile orders had been given for a bountiful repast; and justice having been done thereto, all joined in singing, "Blest be the tie that binds,"
which concluded a surprise long to be remembered.
A PARTICIPANT.

WHO SHOULD NOT BE SENT TO THE NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Eighty-one members of the last General Confere

The Journal of the last General Conference contains the following statement:—"The vote on the motion to adjourn showed that more than one third of the members of the General Conference were absent, and consequently that no further business could be legally done, as there was not a constitutional quorum present. Whereupon, on motion of Hooper Crews, the General Conference adjourned sine die, for want of a quorum to do business."

Of the eighty-four delegates absent, three only were absent by permission of the Conference, viz.: Abbot, of Maine, Smith, of Northwestern Indians, and Davidson, of Indians. The rest left without ceremony. There were important questions pending at the time, but for want of a quorum they could not be acted upon. The Conference was under the necessity of adjourning in the midst of unfinished business, because the men sent there by the church to attend to such matters felt so little interest in these questions that they left for home or somewhere else, without even the consent of the Conference. These men should be permitted hereafter to remain at home, and delegates should be elected who have interest enough in the questions coming before the law making body of the men should be permitted hereafter to remain at home, and delegates should be elected who have interest enough in the questions coming before the law making body of the church ig remain in their places until the business of the General Conference is properly finished, and not by their absence render it necessary for the General Conference to adjourn in the midst of its proceedings for want of a quorum.

DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Permit me to call the attention of the preachers of New England Conference to the collections for the Domestic Missionary Society. Last year we raised for this Society in the Conference 8766.96. The Conference voted to

to the several districts as follows: Boston District, Lynn "Worcester District, Springfield " 450 Springfield "375

Don't fail brethren to take collections for this Society.
We shall need the \$3,000 next year to aid feeble societies, and for sustaining preaching in places where at present we have no societies, but where societies could be raised up in a short time under an efficient ministry. Recollect that what you raise for this Society is to be expended within our own bounds. We repeat it, don't fail to take a collection for this Society, and we hope those preachers who do not take it will not complain if they receive no missionary money next year, though they may be stationed in societies where such money is very much needed. Besides, ask some of your wealthy members to give you a donation for this Society. They will do it when they understand its object. A part of what was raised last year was obtained in this way.

A MENDER OF THE CONFERENCE.

A MENDER OF THE CONFERENCE.

The following named brethren were appointed at the District Stewards' Meeting for Springfield District, held a Wilbraham, September 5, to attend the next session of the New England Conference: Josiah Hayden, Williams burgh; Thomas Kneil, Westfield; Samuel Drake, Westfield, West Parish; R. Grout, Pelham; J. Q. A. Sexton Springfield. Reserves: John Hamilton, Springfield Russell Jones, Coleraine.

HENRY W. HALLETT, Secretary.

NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY Received since our last acknowledgment : From Rev. L. D. Barrows, Chelsea, Yarmouth, Me.,
Island Church, Portland, Me.,
North Dighton Church, by Rev. E. Benton,
George Fabyan, M. D., Boston,
Warren Street Church, Roxbury, for 1862,
Edgartown, by Rev. F. A. Crafis,
Kennebunk, Me., by Rev. J. M. Caldwell,
Bowdoinham, Me., by Rev. C. C. Mason,
Elm Street, Gloucester, Elm Street, Gloucester, Hon. T. L. Tullock, Portsmouth, N. H., Rev. Samuel Kelly, Lynn, Mass., "W. O. Holway, E. Maine Conf., " B. S. Arey, Wilton, Me., Warren, R. I, Salem Depot, N. H., Holliston, Mass., South Street, Lynn, Mass., PLINY NICKERSON, Treasure

# Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

A LAST CALL FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Our expectations in regard to increase have not been full met. Some of the extra copies we printed for new subscr bers are left on our hands, and the renewals have not been s omplete as we anticipated. But we don't despair-the order; we preser, or tismate way, without is aired number may yet be reported at the ensuing Conferences we propose that subscriptions be taken for the remainder of the year from the 1st of April. This would come to \$1.50 and would of course include the proceedings of the approa-ing General Conference. We have made unusual provision reporting the proceedings of the coming session. The Edit will be present as a Delegate, and will devote himself unwe gaged REV. R. M. MANLY, formerly Editor of the Verwon Christian Messenger, to attend the Conference and devote whole time on the spot to the preparation of suitable reports— not merely the dry details of proceedings, but embracin everything of interest which may transpire during this impo ant quadrennial meeting. We pay a handsome price for t rvice, and from our knowledge of Bro. Manly, we are c lent our reports will equal in value and interest those of an other paper. Shall we have five hundred additional subsecrets as a compensation for our enterprise? Let all the peo ers as a compensation for our enterprise? Let all the peo e informed, and let us get early responses, so as to kno how many to print.

> THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCES. The following Resolutions were adopted on the 7th inst., by the Baltimore Conference, 48 in the Affirma

tive, 10 in the Negative : Therefore be it resolved by the Baltimore Ann Conference, in Conference assembled. 1. That we owe and pledge exclusive allegiance to the Government of the United States, in war and in peace, and to its constitutional administration in every department thereof; and that we, therefore, affectionately exhort our people, who, by position, kindred, or in-terest, may have been tempted to sympathize with those who seek the overthrow of this Government, to read the word of God as above recited, and not to esteem loyalty thereto as optional, a matter of taste sympathy, or preference, but one of Divine injunction, and as involving the religious duty of prayer and effort for the restoration of our national unity, peace, and prosperity; or, in the language of the Discipline, "to use all laudable means to enjoin obedi-

nce to the powers that be."-Dis., 186 2. That we will not receive into the Conference of the Conference 2. That we will not receive into the Conference, or elect to ministerial orders, either from the local or itinerant ranks, any man of known disloyalty.

3. That in view of the great change, in the providence of God, which is taking place in the public mind in the direction of emancipation in the State of Maryland and elsewhere, we believe the time is not distant when the Baltimore Conference will no longer ministrying the well known as in the conference will no longer.

The East Baltimore Conference adopted without debate the following: Whereas, The rebellion which has distracted or

ountry for the last three years is still unsubdued therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we hold this rebellion to be Aresoved, I. That we note that receive to be a crime against God, destroying his ordinance; against our country, dividing it against itself; against human-ty, affording new arguments to despots against liber-

2. That all who knowingly or wilfully engage in or abet it, are guilty of the highest crime known to divine or civil law; and while we pray that they may be forgiven, we cannot but regard them as enemies of society, and worthy of that punishment for which the "minister of God" "beareth not the sword in vain." Whereas, Since our last utterance upon this subject uch victories have been achieved in the field and in the moral sentiments of the people as to demand recognition; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize with profound grati

the street, that we recognize with probund grant-de the hand of God, working out by the appliances of the war against rebellion, deliverance to the op-pressed, and furnishing us a complete and satisfactory answer to the long-standing question in our Disci-pline: "What shall be done for the extirpation of the

CROWDED OUT AGAIN.-We have yielded mo of our space on the editorial page this week to the pressing demand of communications and corrrespon lence; and besides the editorials much important matter is crowded out. So long as we cheerfully suffer with our contributors and correspondents, we hope they will not complain. We shall do for then and for our readers every week the best we can under the circumstances. We would suggest to all how very important it is to condense into the smallest possible space everything of a local character, and no of general interest to our readers. Do not forget this brethren, when you sit down to write. All the space taken up by one, more than is necessary, is a kind of robbery perpetrated on some one else, whose cause equally important, has to wait, and perhaps suffer by the delay. One thing is certain, that many do n realize the value of space in Zion's Herald.

ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS .- We ar afraid our friends do not think us in earnest abou this matter. The rate at which we furnish the Her ald to the Christian Commission does not pay the ad ditional expense; but for the sake of the soldiers, whom we have reason to know specially desire our paper, and for the sake of having our denomination fairly represented in the periodicals sent to the army we think it important that this demand should be met while it exists. The occasion will soon be past We wish our readers to understand that our receipts for this object do not compare favorably with thor of similar denominational organs in Boston. Our funds are more than exhausted, and we have just had an order for a thousand more copies per week. We should receive \$20 per week to meet the case. Have all done their duty to the soldiers? We honestly be lieve there is no object to which a little money can be so worthily devoted.

METHODIST CATECHISM .- The Sunday School of the Matthewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Providence, R. I., under the superintendence o Charles A. Webster, recites at every session, a por tion of the catechism. Being present on the first Sab bath of the month, this feature of the exercises impressed us very favorably, and made us believe tha would be well for all our Sabbath Schools to use the catechism in the same way-the superintenden asking the questions, and the whole school, from mem ory or from the book, reciting the answers in concert. That educates the children in the doctrines of our church, and in the scripture texts upon which those doctrines are founded. The above school is in a very prosperous condition, containing a large class of young men, and many devoted teachers. There are about 300 scholars. The school raises this year

MR. EDITOR:—By your permission I would like to call the attention of some of your readers to an excellent pamphlet—The Bible Against Slavery—which has just been given to the public by Rev. S M. Vail, D D., of Concord, N. H., and never has the Doctor more clearly earned the title, long since given him by Dr. Stevens, as

vor by sending them to her. She will be greatly obliged also for any interesting reminiscence of him that any of those formerly acquainted with him may be able to furnish. All such letters or other information should be forwarded as soon as possible to Mrs. Nancy A. Mason, 18 Dover Place, Boston, Mass.

GRAND CONCERT AT NORTH RUSSELL STREET CHURCH, on Wednesday evening, March 23d, under the direction of Prof. L. O. Grover. Great pains have been taken by the preformers to make this concert an interesting entertainment. Those who wish to enjoy the music, as well as those who desire to aid the church and choir, will do well to furnish themselves early with tickets for the occasion at 25 cents

NEW CHURCH RECORDS.—We would call the attention of pastors and churches to the New Church Records, published by our Book Agents at New York. and advertised on our next page. These are well adapted to the wants of churches, and contain everything to be desired both for system and accuracy For particulars we refer the reader to the advertise

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The result of the recent election in the "Old Granite State' is a new note of cheer to Union loving, loyal people North and South; but a sad note of warning, pro phetic of coming doom, will it be to all the friends and sympathizers of Mr. Jefferson Davis in all parts of our country. After their hopes went down over the result of the Ohio election last fall, all eyes from the Confederacy turned to New Hampshire; the people of her granite hills they said, like Stonewall Jackson, will be sure to turn the tide of coming events against the administration. While dishearter ing to them, to us it is glorious. The cause of truthand right, and freedom is steadily "marching on." The Lord and the people are on our side. Humble brave, true, let us march with an undivided front until "The Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY .- We are happy to learn that this institution is in a flourishing condition. More than 190 students are already in attendance, and others still coming. A large numbe of the students are good Christian youths.

THE CONCORD M. E. UNION .- The members of the above association will do well to read the notice of their chairman among the special notices of this week, and govern themselves accordingly.

DELEGATES.—The Missouri and Arkansas Confer ence elected to the General Conference Samuel Huffman, and Nathan Shumate. Reserve: J. H. Hopkins The East Baltimore Conference has elected J. McK. Reilly, Thomas M. Reese, William Harden, Charles B. Tippett, B. B. Hamlin, J. S. McMurray, and G. D. Chenowith.

ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS .- Received from " A Lady," Gardiner, Me., \$1.00; M. L. Chapman, \$1.00; H. Chandler, \$1.00; Mrs. B. Murch, \$1.00; A Friend, Vinalhaven, Me., \$1.00; J. E. Short, \$5.00; Isaac B. Mills, \$5.00; Ira H. Stevens, \$1.00.

LITERARY NOTICES.

CAXTONIA: A Series of Essays on Life, and Litrature, and Manners. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart. New York: Harpers. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston .- We are glad to find these interesting papers, formerly published in Blackwood's Magazine, honored by being put into a respectable 12mo. They well deserve the honor. The book contains general and critical observations on life, readable, much is valuable, showing us how a man of the world views things from his point of observation. We do not endorse the standard of morality set up by any man of the world; though ethical questions are, acceptable he world; the world is a sked for be consistent with the Divine Will, and is in fact asked for so far only as is allowable by the fundamental laws of God's administration. 'Not my will, but thine be done,' tacitly or acceptable he world is a sked for so far only as is allowable by the fundamental laws of God's administration. 'Not my will, but thine be done,' tacitly or acceptable will be world; the world is a sked for so far only as is allowable by the fundamental laws of God's administration. manners, character, authors and books. While all is ionally handled here with considerable ability we do not expect to find a work of moral philosophy in this volume. Many old readers will be glad to get the work in its present form.

A POPULAR HAND BOOK OF THE NEW TESTA-York: Harper & Brothers. Boston: A. Williams & much valuable criticism concerning the history and ally accessible to the people. It covers the ground between an intelligent Sunday School Teacher and a learned commentator; a book for the more intelligent class of people.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for March, is received from Walker, Wise & Co .- We were not fortunate enough to receive the January number, which we regret, as it renders our file imperfect. This number presents an attractive table of contents Rev. G. M. Steele contributes an article on the character and work of John Wesley. As usual the articles are scholarly and able. We should judge this number equal in variety and interest to any of its

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, for March, contains the cream of the Quarterlies: 18 articles of the best selections, with a fine engraving of Richard Cobden Esq., M.P. It is not too much to say of these article that all are good, several of them are of great value. We have not space this week to particularize.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for February, continu Tony Butler. Part V. Then follows The Royal Academy Reformed, and five other racy and readable

WHEDON ON THE WILL -NO. II. Dr. Whedon shows with admirable clearness at precision how the necessitarian philosophers have deeived their followers and themselves also by using physical analogies and comparisons to set forth menal truths. One of the most instructive of these instances occurs in their well known doctrine of

THE STRONGEST MOTIVE. "The terms denoting the comparison of motives especially as used by necessitarians, are derived from various physical sources. The favorite descriptive terms are the weightiest motive, the strongest motive, the highest motive. Thus the dimensions of material objects and the forces of physical dynamics are ascribed to mental operations. They are endowed with exact mathematical commensurability; and were our faculties sufficiently clear and penetrating to ascertain with sufficient precision, we should be able, it is assumed, to label antecedently the proper motive as, relatively to the given Will, 'weightiest,' 'strongest,' highest.' And it is in this superior power of perception consists the nature of the divine foreknowledge of human actions. God's knowledge of the fundamental contractions of possible. edge of human actions. God's knowledge of the future depends on the causative series of results. Omniscience travels through the future on the bridge of
causation. Surely the physical nature of the very
terms used should warn these philosophers of the danger of error. Certainly the application of mathematics to quantities and weights of thought is a very
questionable dogma. Nor is there any reason to
know or to suppose that any acuter power would enable us to detect what does not belong to their intrinsic nature. The qualities of thought, like other qualities, may be comparable without being commensurable."

the faculty of Will. He then proceeds:

"What is in truth meant by the highest or strongest motive must be derived from the Will itself; and thence we have this definition, which is all important to this discussion, that the so called strength of a motive is the comparative prevalence which the Will assigns it in its own action. Or, otherwise, it is the nearness with which the Will consecutive continuous contin "Volitionally considered, (the only true mode of consideration) the so called strength of a motive may be again defined the degree of probability that the Will will choose in accordance with it, or on account of it.

And it is most important to remark that the result is not always, nor in most cases necessarily, as the highest probability. The Will may choose for the higher or for the lower. And as the Will may choose for a lower rather than for a higher probability, so the Will may choose on account of what is called antecedently a weaker over a stronger motive. And hereby is once for all established the difference between mechanical force and motive influence, that whereas in the former by necessity the greater of the whereas in the former by necessity the greater effect results from greater force; in the latter the less is possible from the greater, the greater from the less.

"That result is not as the highest probability is shown in the Doctrine of Contingencies or Probabilities. The chance may be improbable, and yet prove successful. So the volition calculably improbable may become the actual... Aggregate calculations are in a degree reliable in practice; and yet individuate in a degree reliable in practice; and yet individuate in the contraction of the contraction of

may become the actual ... Aggregate calculations are in a degree reliable in practice; and yet individual results are fallible. A margin of so called reliable certainty there is, that is of probability, so strong that a quiet and settled reliance is practically reposed upon it. For life is practically based on probabilities." [Thus are explained the statistical uniformities of volition paraded by Comte, Mill, Buckle & Co.] "It may be granted that where there is an opposition of motives, the probabilities are as the [preposition of motives, the probabilities are as the [pre-volitional] intensity or positiveness. Yet, as we have already illustrated, the result is not always as the aiready illustrated, the result is not always as the strongest probability, that is, as the intrinsically or pre-volitionally strongest motive. Relatively to the pre-volitional faculties, the strongest motive often fails; relative to the Will, the strongest motive is but another name for the accorded motive." nother name for the accorded mo

CONTINGENCY-ITS REAL MEANING. "We do not call the action of the Will conting but rather free. The word contingency, by habitua association, approximates so near the idea of accident that it should scarce be made the characteristic term for volitional action. It implies a sort of blindness in its subject which may not improperly be attributed to motive, in its influence toward Will, but not to the Will, that is to the agent himself. Or, as we may say, that while freedom is the intrinsic quality of the agent in volition, contingency is the exterior view of the same thing. To us, as we contemplate it from without the act which is free is phenor gent, for we are previously uncertain which way it will turn. To the motive itself the result is contingent, for the motive is blind, and its success may or may not result."

The reflecting reader will see that the above clear keen analysis unravels a whole series of necessitarian sophisms. Its value may be seen from the perfectly satisfactory solution which it gives to the problem which Sir William Hamilton regarded insoluble. Hamilton states it thus:

"On the supposition that the sum of the influences (motives, dispositions, tendencies) to volition A is equal to 12, and the sum of counter volition B equal to 8, can we concieve that the determination of volition A should not be necessary? We can only conceive the volition B to be determined by supposing that the purposerse (calls from nonexistence into that the man creates (calls from non-existe existence) a certain supplement of influences. But this creation, as actual, or in itself, is inconceivable, able act we must suppose some cause by which the man is determined to exert it. We thus in thought never escape determination and necessity. It will be observed that I do not consider this inability to volition any disproof of the fact of free will." (Hamilton edition of Reid. Notes, p. 611.)

Now see Columbus set up the egg; Dr. Whedon

"No creation or calling power from non-existen is, we reply, needed in the case. The numerals 8 and 12 are but representatives of the different degrees of anterior probability that the Will will decide in favor of A or B. It is a chance as two to three that the agent will decide for A; but this does not settle the estion, as in a counter action of mechanical forces The weaker probability may, in strict accordance with the Doctrine of Probabilities, receive the accord of the Will; and B may, without any contradiction to any existing truth, be chosen. What is wanting is not creation of new power, but use of power already

In this connection we quote a good paragraph on

ARMINIAN PRAYERS. "Predestinationists often claim that the prayer even of Arminians presuppose that God may at any time consistently with his administrative system convert any man they are praying for, or even the world at any moment. But in this matter Predestinationists as truly contradict themselves. Their prayer, though itself decreed, is often against God's decrees. They pray that God would act contrary to the strongest motive, which themselves say God nas no moral power to do. That is, they commit these contradictions un-less all prayer is considered as offered under the pro-And such a proviso as fully explains the prayer of the Arminian as of the Predestinationist." Arminian as of the Predest

NO COMMON MEASURE OF MOTIVES. On this subject of motives I must also allude to the clear and conclusive chapter on "Commensurability MENT, by George Cumming McWhorter. New of Motives," which admirably demonstrates the base lessness of the assumption on which the whole motive Co.—This is really a Hand Book, and contains theory of Necessitarianism is grounded. This theory of course assumes that motives are commensurable literature of the New Testament, which is not gener- otherwise one cannot be decided to be the stronges of all.

between a pound and a rod; between the brightness of the day and the force of magnetic attraction. Still less commensurable are material things with mental, as the weight of a rock with the honor of a gentleman, &c. It would not afford much sense to say that this night is as dark as this rose is odorous; that this ber is as solid as this woman is beautiful; that this fruit is as sweet as that crime is wicked. . . . And yet these comparisons may represent the balance of opposite motives antecedent to volition. A cold intellection is not intrinsically commensurate with a tellection is not intrinsically commensurate with a deep emotion; nor a sentiment of taste with a feeling of moral obligation; nor a physical appetite with a sense of honor and duty. These influences receive their degree of prevalence, and consequently their comparative so called strength of motive, from the Will. . . . Quiet judgment or duty often gains the day over the highest human feeling. So the boy required to stand the fire, by his father's command, until devoured by the blaze, willed the calmest duty against the highest torture. . . . A self-interest and a sense of the heroic stand before the agent's attention; there is no intrinsic commensurability; is it no the Will that decides between them?"

As to Edwards' statement of this doctrine, i. e. "it is that motive, which, as it stands in the view o the mind, is the strongest that determines the Will," and then in the very next paragraph saying, " and when speak of the strongest motive, I have respect to the strength of the whole that operates to induce to a par ticular act of volition," (Part I., sect. 2,) it does appear strange that everybody could not see that this is exactly equivalent to saying, "the Will is determined by that which determines the Will!"

In his chapter on " Equality of Divine Motives the author snaps asunder the most subtle chain o reasoning in Edwards' work. How well do we recall our utter bewilderment on the first perusal of Edwards' sections on the "Necessity of the Divine Will." Like many others, doubtless, we were at that time as helpless as a fly, buzzing in the web of this metaphysical spider. But Dr. Whedon's besom make short work with it. The whole elaborate and finelyspun structure is brushed away, simply by showing that Edwards has confounded perfect similarity with perfect idenity. At that talismanic word this impos ing pile of argumentative architecture vanishes like NECESSITATION AND RESPONSIBILITY.

"Necessitation, so far forth as it exists, and Re

"Necessitation, so far forth as it exists, and Regre of error. Certainly the application of mathematics to quantities and weights of thought is a very questionable dogma. Nor is there any reason to know or to suppose that any acuter power would enable us to detect what does not belong to their intrinsic nature. The qualities of thought, like other qualities, may be comparable without being commensurable."

He then shows how a motive may be termed 'strong,' in two totally different senses, from its prevolitional impressions on the intellect, motives, &c, wherein the mind is passive, or from the fact that the mind acts in accordance with it. He elsewhere shows how these pre-volitional impressions may be exceedingly powerful, yet the Will may decide in accordance with another motive; yea, a mind may be conceived swept mightily by these emotions without even the faculty of Will. He then proceeds: created and put into us. Dr. Shedd rejects that absurdity, but maintains that we are responsible, even though our sin be a necessitated nature. Dr. Pond rejects our responsibility for a nature, and boasts that he places our responsibility not in nature, but in action. Prof. Lyall abjures necessity from causation, but places responsibility in intrinsic spontaneous necessity of Will to obey motive. Dr. N. W. Taylor rejected all these, and placed responsibility in a power of willing either way, which, meanwhile, is secured by a law of Invariability, or intrinsic spontanicty, to be exerted in one sole way. All these distinctions are foreclosed by Edwards, who maintains that it matters not to responsibility how we

space only for his criticism upon Dr. Pond's theory. "Dr. Pond considers it a great merit in his system "Dr. Pond considers it a great merit in his system to locate responsibility in action, exercise, volition, however necessitated; and not in state, being or nature . . . . But . . . . would any sensible man give a flip of a copper for choice between damnation for necessary action and damnation for necessitated being? . . . . God can as well necessitate me to be a certain thing, and then damn me for it, as necessitate me to do a certain thing and damn me for it, as necessitated me to do a certain thing and damn me for it....

necessitated doing is nothing but nessitated changing states of necessitated being ... Dr. Pond says that an African incurs 'no guilt' for the color of his skin, because it is not 'action.' But the shedding necessitated colored rays from his cuticle is, we reply, as truly dection,' as the shedding necessitated evil volitions 'action' as the shedding necessitated evil volitions from his Will. His cuticular pigment can just as easily radiate a white as his volitional faculty can radiate a good. An automaton may just as ecting his arm held guilty for being wooden, as for projecting his arm in a blow when the spring is touched. And so when another writer [Dr. N. Adams] tells us, by way of justifying damnation for a thing decreed in us, that it is decreed that we be perfectly voluntary' in it, decreed 'that we shall act of our own accord'; neither that 'voluntary' nor that 'accord' is any more responsible than a decreed wart on the face, or a foreordained and secured black lustre beaming from the skin. Is a previously decreed volition any more responsible than a previously decreed intellection, or muscular spasmodic motion? If God decrees my necessary damnation he may as well secure it through a hempen cord, an electric shock, a muscular spasmodic motion? cular movement, or any other necessary thing, medi-um, or operation as a necessary volition. God may as well secure my damnation without anything vol-untary as secure it by securing the voluntary. Se-curing my volition in order that he may secure my voluntary sin and consequent damnation is about the

voluntary sin and consequent damnation is about the poorest piece of sneaking despotism that one could attribute to an omnipotent Evil." In the above extract the Dr.'s Christian indignation visibly tinges his logic-but as a general thing he maintains a philosophical coolness.

MODERN NEW ENGLAND CALVINISM. "Predestination as simply rendering certain the free act of the agent, and by this phrase is meant that gour so plans as that the event is brought into the category of invariable volitional sequences, so that a completely new theological nomenclature comes into use, softening predestination in words, but retaining it intact in fact." God so plans as that the event is brought into the cate-

This chapter on invariable volitional sequences is most valuable as a thorough criticism of the most reent shade of Calvinism. But it cannot be presented in extracts, and we make room ouly for a foot-

"Prof. Park says New England Calvinism main tains 'that a sinner can perform what a reasonable law requires of him, and [yet] that he certainly never will do as well as he can unless by a special interpo-sition of Heaven.' But this 'certainly-never-will' is secured by an absolute Law of Invariable Sequence, secured by an absolute Law of Invariant Sequence, namely, of obedience to strongest motive force, an exception to which [in Prof. P.'s view,] would be chance, uncertainty and Atheism. With what truth is it said, then, that the sinner 'can' achieve such an exception? Can chance and Atheism be made true? Or what practical basis does such a 'can' afford for representatility, retribution theading?" esponsibility, retribution, theodicy?

CERTAINTY AND NECESSITY.

"Any anterior prototype, decree, rule, configura-tion, especially an eternal one, and still more a uni-versal one, founded on the very nature of things, to which the free act, by the nature of the case in to which the free act, by the nature of the case in all possible instances conforms, causes it to be no certainty, but necessity. To be pure certainty the anterior prototype must take its form or configuration wholly from the posterior free act; and if the act must take its configuration from the prefixed prototype, it has no longer freedom, nor pure certainty, but necessity."

The foregoing extract naturally brings up before the mind the great mystery of the Divine foreknowledge. This subject, in all its bearings on human destiny, is fully examined in the opening chapters of the third Section of Part II. This is by far the ablest and clearest discussion of this mysterious theme that we have ever met as yet, and (as we really believe) anywhere in existence. It is obvious injustice to author to break up his chain of argumentation, three times that amount now at public auction take out links here and there, and hold them up as It is one of the best locations in the city. It is to be specimens of the reasoning, for it is in their connection that all the power lies. Yet, in making extracts, plete success, with as little delay as possible. There this is all that we can do. We can but break off a twig here and there, and ask the reader to imagine

the tree that bears them. FOREKNOWLEDGE AND PREDESTINATION.

"God's foreknowledge, being but a particular phase sential attribute of the divine nature, so it must in the order of nature, even if both are eternal, precede Predestination is the causative, logical and chronological antecedent of the fact; foreknowledge is the chronological antecedent, but logical and causational consequent of the fact." To the Calvinistic objection that it " must first be determined that events will be, or there can be no foreknowledge of them," our author replies thus, " If it must first be determined that events will be, then, as that determination is an out his salvation in this place, and we are anxious the event,' so that event must be foreknown in the essential omniscience of God. And that comprehensive event being foreknown, all the events it comprehends must be foreknown." And again among other replies, "If God's omniscient foresight of all that is or is not in the future is the effect of God's determination, then an attribute of God is created by an act of God. If God's foreknowledge depends on his determination, and must wait until after its existence, then he can have no foreknowledge of his own acts, and must wait for present or after knowledge of pastorate here in a few days, but believe I shall hear that

FOREKNOWLEDGE AND FREE AGENCY. To the predestinarian objection that man " cannot possess power to do otherwise than God foreknows he will do," the author replies by making skillful use of what he has designated the "alteriety" or "alternativity" of human volitions.

"Our view of free agency does not so much require in God a foreknowledge of a peculiar kind of event, as a knowledge in him of a peculiar quality existent in the free agent. This is a point apparently much if not entirely overlooked by thinkers upon this subject. Power is a substantive quality intrinsic in the agent professing it. It is a positive element in the constitution of the heing. To a knowing even it may be preto a specific relief to the constitution of the being. To a knowing eye it may be perfectly cognizable. If any power be planted in an agent, God, who placed it there, must know it. And if that power be, as we shall assume to have proved, a power to do otherwise than the agent really does do, God may be conceived to know it, and to know it in every specific instance. That is, God knows in every case that the agent who wills a certain way possessed the elemental power of choosing another way, or several elemental powers of choosing several other ways. God may know the way in which the agent will act, and at the same time there may be seen by him in the same agent the substantive power of acting otherwise instead. The two facts, namely, that he will act thus, and that there resides in him the power of other action, may be seen at the same time by God, and be mutually consistent with each other. Fore-knowledge . . . then is perfectly consistent with freedom in the finite agent. . . . This view reduces the whole question to discussion of man's nature . . . not of the metaphysics of events in regard to their necessity or possibility, but of psycology or anthropology. . Hence . . an agent may be supposed to possess a power of acting otherwise than the way that God foreknew he will act . . . He can act otherwise, for there is seen by God in him the element of ade-God foreknew he will act . . . He can act otherwise, for there is seen by God in him the element of adequate power for other action. And yet God will not be deceived; for such is his perfection and knowledge that it is known to him which power of action will be exerted . . The difficulty does not lie in the compatibility between [foreknowledge and freedom.] The real difficulty, (which we distinctly profess to leave forever insoluble) . . is to conceive how God came by that foreknowledge. But that is no greater difficulty than to conceive how God came by his omnipotence or self-existence. It will be a wise theologian who will tell us how God came by his attributes.

The author's thought is inadequately skeletoned in the foregoing extracts; but that the reader may see one complete paragraph on this topic we give the

"If it be true that an agent THIS MOMENT puts forth an act in the full possession of a power for contrary act instead, then the doctrine of freedom is just and true. But the proposition that such an act will be put forth—namely, an act put forth with full contest to the contrary—though unknown to any human will be put forth—namely, an act put forth with Juli
power to the contrary—though unknown to any human
mind, was true A MOMENT BEFORE the alternatives arose. Were the proposition declaring which
act will be thus put forth, with absolute accuracy affirmed one moment before the alternatives arose, such
a proposition, homever undiscoverable by the human
mind, would be perfectly true. Such a proposition, af-

life and labors of her lamented husband. Any persons having in their possession letters from him, containing any information touching his early life, or illustrating any trait of his character, will confer a favor by sending them to her. She will be greatly sition that the agent will, certainly, unfailingly, ly, positively act thus and thus is fully consistent the proposition that there was full power in said agent to act oppositely instead. And if the eternal ti of that proposition is thus perfectly consistent with its alternativity, so must the knowledge, the eternally anterior knowledge of that truth, be so consistent. the proposition may be eternally true consistent with its alternativity, it may be eternally known con sistently with its alternativity. (Note But not also eternally decreed consistently with that alternativity, for, while knowledge has no influence on the act or event, decree is causative, securative, and fixing of the act.) Consistently with that alternativity it may be written on the divine mind: it may be written m on the pages of the anterior eternity, upon the firment of heaven, upon the surface of the primi rocks, upon the pages of the primitive word. If on any of those tablets every future volition of every future free being were minutely recorded, it could neither make nor prove any change in the nature of its freedom."

We had marked many more passages for quotation, but these are enough to show the reader what thorough thinking, what honest grappling with mighty problems he may expect in this work of Dr. Whedon's. It will not only take its place at the very head of American Methodist Literature, not only take high rank among the philosophical works of our time, but it will chronicle a forward stride in that study which Sir William Hamilton declares "comprehends all the sublimest objects of our theoretical and moral inter-

Middletown, March 4, 1864.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

MR EDITOR:-The Baltimore Annual Conference ssembled yesterday morning, in Wesley Chapel, Bishop Scott presiding. This Conference previous to the rebellion embraced seven districts, extending over a large portion of Virginia and Maryland, and numbered one hundred and ninety preachers. But since the war commenced it has been very much circumscribed in its limits, and it now embraces only two districts, and a few appointments in a third, and numbers only about eighty preachers; the others having joined the enemies of the Government, or finding themselves within the Confederate lines, have no been able to get to the Conference, with but few ex ceptions. At the opening of the Conference yesterday morning only forty preachers were present to answer to their names: but others came in during the day, so that the whole number will be about eighty. This is rather a sad show for the once proud and venerable Baltimore Conference, which a few years ago numbered nearly four hundred members. There were some little indications yesterday that the proceedings might not be entirely harmonious, as there is yet a few members who are, to say the least, strongly in sympathy with the rebellion. But from resent appearances they will not find much favor in the Conference, as a large majority of its members are loyal to the Government.

Thus far there have been but few visiting brethren from other Conferences introduced. But among the number I noticed the worthy correspondent of Zion's Herald, the Rev. Mr. Woodruff, of the New York East Conference, who is spending a few days with us Bishop Ames is expected here before the Conference closes; also Dr. Durbin, and other brethren of note.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH. This enterprise, which has been slumbering for a amber of years, has recently been revived again, and with a good prospect of success. A meeting has cently been held here, at which a plan was devised for securing subscriptions from some of our wealthy brethren throughout the country, without employing an agent, which will result in the completion of church edifice, which will be national in its character and worthy of the metropolis of a great nation. It will be remembered that an eligible lot was secured and the foundation laid many years ago. The lot originally cost \$8,000, but it probably would bring are strong reasons why this project should be consum mated now, which I have not time nor space to indi-

cate in this article.

This question is exciting some little interest here of his omniscience, is an attribute, and is of the es- just now. The subject came up before the male members of Wesley Chapel a few evenings since, when the vote was more than two to one in favor of a foreordination, which being a volition, is an act. . . proper and judicious representation of the lay element in all of our Conference. Yours truly Washington, D. C., March 3. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. SOMERSET, MASS .- Rev. Wm. T. Worth, under date

f March 11, writes as follows: "God has been pouring the brethren and friends acquainted here should know it. so as to unite with us in praising him. Within a week of two ten or twelve have found Jesus. The work has also been going on in the Baptist Church, and about the same number have professed conversion among them. A deep seriousness pervades the community, such as has not been known for twenty years; and we are hoping to see many who are awakened, hastening to the Refuge. The breth ren and sisters are encouraged. The church is growing stronger. May God defend it in the years that are coming. Let the friends of Christ pray for us. I close my

God is working gloriously." WOOLWICH, ME .- Rev. N. Webb writes under date of March 7, as follows: "While death and removal are making sad work with our church in this place, the Lord has been pouring out his Spirit in North Woolwich. Between forty and fifty persons have professed religion mostly young persons. This is one of the best revivals that I have ever seen. Those who have preceded me will say there was a class of interesting young people here: Before the revival commenced the young people purchased a very nice Bible for the pulpit, and lamps for the church.

LAWRENCE, MASS .- Under date of March 8, Rev. B. S. Stubbs writes the following : " Please say to the friends of Jesus that Brother and Sister Palmer's labors are being attended with manifestations of the divine presence, he awakening, conversion and sanctification of souls. It is quite refreshing to enjoy the labors of these eminently devoted and successful servants of the Lord, and especia y to hear the good old doctrine of Bible sanctification se forth, as we find it in the writings of Wesley, Fletcher, Bramwell, Carvosso, and others of our illustrious dead. I is a blessing to be sought distinctly, to be apprehended distinctly, and distinctly to be confessed. The altar o God has been surrounded daily by anxious inquirers after salvation, and earnest seekers of the blessing of perfect love-and to the glory of God's grace be it said, number of both classes have obtained the things they desired of God, viz., justification by faith, and sanctification by faith. We earnestly solicit the prayers of God's dear peo ple, that these blessings may extend until all New England shall be enveloped in the flame of love divine." EAST WEYMOUTH, MASS .- We hear from Rev. How

son that more than forty have recently been converted his charge, and the work is still going on. COOPER, ME -Rev. S. S. Gross writes us March 7th, s follows : "Please say to the friends of Zion that the Lord is reviving his work in Cooper. A number have been converted to God, and backsliders have been reclaimed; and still they come. The most of those that have been converted are heads of families. Pray for us.

PERSONAL. B. F. Mudge, Esq., formerly of Lynn, has been appointed State Geologist by the legislature of Kansal We learn that this appointment was made in const quence of the popularity of the course of Geological Lecures recently delivered by Mr. Mudge before the legislature. He will enter immediately upon the duties of the new office.

Rev. Howard C. Dunham, of the New England Con ference, has gone as a delegate of the Christian Commission to New Orleans, to labor among the soldiers of that Department for not less than six months-perhaps long-

er. He sailed from New York on the 5th inst. derive full y human the alterham act with full y human the alterham act with full y human the alterham act with full ower for about a year. Gen. Custar, who made the raid on Lee's left while Kilpatrick marched toward Richmond, is but 24 years of age, and was married in February. Both of these brave young men are West Pointers, and were graduated in the same class—that of 1861. Gen. Averill, who made the brilliant raid into West Virginia, is a little senior of these two. He is now lying in Washington with both feet suffering severely from frost-bite.

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY. Congressional.

SENATE -Monday, March 7, Mr. Sherman offered ons affirming that a quorum of the Senate consists of a majority of Senators duly chosen and qualified; that if a majority of the Presidential electors, duly appointed and qualified, vote for one person he is the President; that if the election of the President devolves upon the House of Representatives, and the votes of a majority of the States represented in the House be cast for one person, he is the President. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Thursday, the bill equalizing the pay of United States

soldiers was passed. Friday, the House gold bill was amended and passed It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt for a period not exceeding one year, and permits him to dispose of any gold on hand not necessary to pay the interest on the

House .- A bill was passed requiring all sailing and steam vessels between the United States and foreign countries to carry the mails for such reasonable compensation as may be deemed proper, and authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for four years' carrying of the mail matter other than letters to the Pacific coast by sea.

Tuesday, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold, was amended so as to permit im to anticipate the interest on the public debt, and then passed .- Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to drop from the rolls of the army all Major Generals and Brigadier Generals who, on the 15th day of March, shall not be in performance of duty or service corresponding to their respective rank, and who have not been engaged for three months prior to that date; excepting the sick, wounded and pris--The Senate bill establishing a uniform ambulance system was slightly amended and passed .-- The bill providing that chaplains shall not lose pay when absent on leave or by sickness or as prisoners, and providing pensions of \$20 per month, if disabled in the service, was

Wednesday, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the law so as not to exempt United States bonds from State and municipal taxation.—A vote of thanks to Generals Rosecra and Thomas was passed.

raday, a bill increasing the pensions of Revolutionary pensioners, 12 in number, \$100 additional per

Friday, the Senate liquor bill was passed, providing for the more effectual exclusion of spirits and wines from the

#### Indians, ander penalty. From the War.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC .- There has nothing special taken place in the Army of the Potomac, up to the 10th inst., since the cavalry raid, except the visit of Gen. Grant, who arrived with his staff on the date mentioned. On their arrival at the camp the band of the 114th Pennsylvania played a number of patriotic airs. It was raining very fast at the time, thus preventing such nstrations as otherwise would have been made. The Lieut, General dined with Gen. Meade and spent the evening in social converse.

Gen. Meade has not sufficiently recovered from his late attack of pneumonia to warrant his entering upon another campaign. Maj. Gen. Wm. F. Smith is spoken of as Gen. Meade's successor in command.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA .- It was stated, or the 7th inst., that Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry was embarking from Newport News for Portsmouth, on their way to Suffolk, Va., which, it will be remembered, is southwest of Norfolk, near the North Carolina line. It is since stated that Kilpatrick's cavalry were to rejoin the Army of the Potomac, and had begun to arrive at Alexandria. March 9, a skirmish took place, two miles from Suffolk between the enemy and three companies of our colored cavalry. The rebel loss was 25; our loss was 10 killed. The next day our forces took possession of the place after a brief struggle.

There is at present nothing later from Charleston than Feb. 29. The bombardment of the city was still going on, and there was hardly a day or night passed without flames and smoke issuing from burning buildings in the city. Some deserters came in every day, in spite of the precautions of the rebels to prevent it. The Admiral was said to be very busy, and there were mysterious intimations of stirring times at hand .- The forces in Florida were still in front of Jacksonville, March 3, and the troops were in excellent condition to again meet the enemy. The work of fortifying was going on, and Gen. Gillmore had arrived two days before, and would devise the necessary methods of defense. From the tone of the news it appears that there was not much probability of a were no apprehensions of an attack from the enemy.

Department of the Mississippi.—The latest news from Gen. Sherman, March 6, is through rebel sources. After he reached Meridian, Miss., he sent part of his force south, along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Quitman, for the purpose of destroying the road and diverting the enemy to that point. He then concentrated his troops and marched northeast to Demopolis, Ala., 55 miles from Meridian, having destroyed 48 miles of railroad while occupying the latter tee, 32 locomotives and a large number of cars, beside burning the public buildings, and office of the Daily Clarion. After reaching Demopolis, on the Tombigbee River, as before stated, he commenced his homeward march, keeping north of his previous route, at a distance from the railroad, and found an abundance of supplies on his journey toward the Mississippi, but where corn, potatoes and beef were near enough to the railroad they had been taken by the enemy. The rebels say that Sherman "leaves the country perfectly impoverished wherever he has been." On the 27th ult., he erished wherever he has been." On the 27th ult., he reached Pearl River, about 25 miles north of Jackson | Hampshire State election which took place March 8, was and 70 from Vicksburg. After reaching Canton, 7 miles about 62,000. The Union candidate, Gov. Gilmore, had west of the river, he was no more harrassed by the enemy's cavalry. He lost 500 men in killed, wounded and missing, and brought with him a small army of negroes, Union and 124 Democrats; Union majority, 83. The and a large lot of mules, horses, hogs, cattle, etc. He | Councillors are all Union except perhaps one of the five. allowed no stealing on the way, and all foraging was done | The Union gain throughout the State, over last year, is by authorized parties, who issued certificates of indebted- a cheering event. ness, payable when parties prove their loyalty .-- The Soldier Vote in New York .- On the 8th inst., advance lines of the Army of the Cumberland are at the people of New York voted on the Constitutional Ringgold, 18 miles south of Chattanooga, and also em- amendment allowing soldiers to vote. The amendment brace the Chickamauga battle field. The rebels, about was ratified by over 50,000 majority. New York city 29,000, are at Dalton and Tunnel Hill. Our army was cast 16,401 votes for and 6,879 against the amendment daily increasing by the return of veteran regiments. - majority in favor, 9,522. A dispatch from Knoxville, dated March 5, says Long- MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The municipal elections in street was over 70 miles beyond Knoxville, still slowly various States show a large Union increase over last year. retreating. Richmond papers, of the 8th, say that Long-street was again advancing toward Knoxville, and that a great battle would be fought or the Yankees must retreat.

Portland, Me., gave a Union majority of 1,130, against the majority last year of 195. Rochester, N. Y., last year gave a Democratic majority of 509, this year the 4,000 contrabands, 1,100 mules, 500 prisoners and a large

amount of supplies. He has gone to New Orleans. He unphs are received as inevitable. ARKANSAS.—Our forces still have command of the His address regards slavery as the cause of the war. Arkansas River through the whole breadth of the State, and the country north of the river. St. Louis dispatches, 90 recommended President Lincoln for re-nomination. March 10, state that 20 steamers and a large train of supplies from Little Rock, had arrived at Fort Smith; this fort is situated at the western limit of the State, close to Indian Teritory. Waldron, an advance post of our forces, raid of Gen. Kilpatrick. They tell wonderful stories of nights before. It is thought that the concentration of the Federals had entered. Speaking of Col. Dahlgren, troops and stores at Fort Smith indicates a movement the Richmond Examiner says his body was "given to the who has some 12,000 men on Bayou Teche, while Gen.
Blunt was promised 20,000 men. Gen. Price now comIt was a dog's burial, without coffin, winding sheet or

General. He received his commission on the evening of March 9, having arrived in Washington the 8th. The Confederates say they are carrying out Greeley's

"Gen. Grant:—The nation's approbation of what you have done and its reliance upon you for what remains to do in the existing great struggle are now presented, with this commission constituting you Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so under God it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add, that with what I here speak for the nation goes my own hearty personal concurspeak for the nation goes my own hearty personal concurspeak for the nation goes my own hearty personal concurspeak for the nation goes my own hearty personal concurspeak for the nation goes my own hearty personal concurspeak for the nation goes my own hearty personal concur-

"Mr. President:—I accept the commission with grati-tude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our

is connected with Duppel by a bridge. This position is General had finished his meal he retreated to his room pressed by an enthusiastic multitude. At the President's leve he was obliged to mount upon a sofa and show himself, amid cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. It is exalted that he will not hire a house in Washington, but that his home will be in the field. March 13, 1978. igton, but that his home will be in the field. March 13, he left Washington for the West. It is said that he will collect the forces for a crushing blow at the rebels.

DESOLATION.-Gen. Kilpatrick's expedition passed through nine counties of Virginia, and a correspondent of the New York Times states that in riding through these counties the stranger is painfully impressed with the Sunday-like stillnes that everywhere prevails; at the dilap dated and deserted dwellings, the ruined churches, the abandoned fields and workshops, the ragged, dejected and uncouth appearance of the few people who are to be seen at home, and the almost entire absence of men and boys. Not one fourth of the breadth of soil usually under cultivation will be tilled this year. The people think the war will end this year, some way, the sanguine secesh believing they will be the victors, but others are not so hopeful. Our soldiers managed to find a little food at every house, but it was evident that there was no superabundance. Horses and cattle were very scarce; negroes were not abundant. The President's Amnesty Proclamation was put into the people's hands, into houses, books, churches, shops and every conceivable place where it would be likely to be found and read.

A DECISION .- The pirates in the Chesapeake case were brought before Justice Ritchie, of St. John, N. B., March 10, on a writ of habeas corpus, and he ordered their release, because the United States had made no proper requisition for their rendition and because they had no jurisdiction in the case; because, even if the case was made out against the prisoners, Mr. Gilbert, as police magistrate, had no jurisdiction, and, if he had, the warrant for the prisoners' arrest was not made out correctly. The steam cutter Miami, therefore, did not leave Portland to get the prisoners.

The dispatch stating that Col. Dahlgren was safe was correct. By the Richmond papers it appears that he was killed at Walkertown, King and Queen's County, 25 miles northeast of Richmond, while on his way to Gen. Butler's department. There were two bullets through his head, one through his hand, and two in his body. was stripped naked, and was lying in the road. The rebels state that an order in Dahlgren's pocket showed that the object was to enter Richmond. The men who were not ready to die, if need be, in the attempt, were called upon to stay behind and leave their more patriotic brothers to do the work. The Richmond Whig says that the captured men should be blown from the cannon's

points previously selected by the rebels, in a manner that bids fair to continue good the saying that wherever the Federals gain a foothold in rebeldom, there they remain and cannot be dislodged. These positions, such as Vicksburg and many others, are in process of fortification s that with our artillery appliances and naval supports they

can defy all the armies of Jeff. Davis to re-capture them. Referring to re-enlistments in his command, General Hooker said : "It did my soul good to see those heroes step forward and pledge themselves anew during the continuance of the rebellion. Eventful as has been the war to many of us, no one event has filled me with so much

Col. George H. Hanks, superintendent of negro labo in Gen. Banks' department, reported, on the 22d ult., that there were not more than 200 colored people, including 60 orphan children, dependent on the government fo support. The freedmen work well, and there are not enough to supply the demand, by thousands.

The Agent of the Penobscot Indians, Maine, reports that the tribe numbers 271 males and 241 females. One hundred are farmers, and the rest are engaged in hunting log driving and making canoes, baskets and moccasins. The rebels released 660 prisoners from Richmond, on

parole, March 9. Our Government having 25 per cent. more prisoners than the rebels, the enemy require the prisoners to be released in that proportion, so that if all Federals were paroled all the Confederates would be. Gen. Sigel assumed command of the Department of

West Virginia, March 10; his headquarters are at Cum berland, Md. The estimated receipts of the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair, which closed, March 5, are \$400,000. At Albany the net profits of the Army Relief Bazaar were \$80,000.

Fast Day, in Connecticut, is March 25. The steamship Bohemian has broken up.

#### Political.

letter, dated March 5, to Hon, James C. Hall, of the Ohio State Senate, declining to enter the Presidential canvass :

Gen. Sherman's expedition brought to Vicksburg majority was reduced to 200. In Pennsylvania similar majority was reduced to 200. results are chronicled; and in Massachusetts Union tri-

Gov. Hahn, of Louisiana, was inaugurated, March Out of 106 Union members of the Ohio Legislature

60 miles south of the fort, was burned by guerrillas a few the atrocities which were to be perpetrated in the city if into Louisiana and Texas, to co-operate with Gen. Banks, spot of earth selected to receive it. Where that spot is no service. Friends and relatives at the North need inquire no further; this is all they will know." These same Richmond people talk about Federal atrocities. It is THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL.—The Senate confirmed reported by an escaped prisoner that the rebels had prethe President's nomination of Maj. Gen. Grant as Lieut. pared to blow up Libby prison, with its inmates, if Gen.

ceremony took place at the White House, in the Cabinet amalgamation ideas by mixing the colored prisoners with Chamber, in the presence of the entire Cabinet, General the Yankees. They say it may have a degrading effect Halleck, Representative Lovejoy and others. The President arose and addressed Gen Grant as follows:

On the negro, but the Yankees are as low as they can possibly be.

ENGLAND .- Feb. 24, a vote was taken in the House o Confederate rams. The motion was rejected by a vote of 178 to 153; 25 majority. Taking this vote as indicative of the strength of the Administration, and it will be seen of the strength of the Administration, and it will be seen disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving upon me, and I know that if they are met it will be due to those armies, and above all to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men."

After the speeches were made the company spent half justifying her detention.

Source were a special conversation. The General was action.

an hour in social conversation. The General was enthu- SCHLESWIG.—England proposed a conference, on the an hour in social conversation. The General was enthusiastically received by the people at Washington. The first time he dined at Willard's he quietly entered the room leading a child by the hand, and took his place at the table. He was recognized by a gentleman, and in a ment the news that Gen. Grant was present was flashed through the woom all the rooms are withdrawn. The Danes occupy Duppel, which through the woom all the rooms are withdrawn. The Danes occupy Duppel, which

C F Allen, E E Barker—J W Bridge—G W Ballou, E F Clark
—H Chandler—A/S Comings—W © Cady—J C Cromack—A J
Church—J B Crawford, E Davies—S H Dickenson. J F
Fogg. 8 S Gross—W Gould—N D George (good). J W
Hathaway—A C Hardy (no money came in yours)—E Hunt.
W J Keith—R H Kimball. I Lord—J Livesey—A B Lovewell—J Lord. B Murch. L B Pulcifer, F Ryder—J Emory
Round, W H Stetson—G D Strout—W C Stevens—M Sherman—L W Sperry. A Troop—G C Thomas (you pay to June,
1861)—A C Trafton. O W Watkins—J H White—A Wakeman.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from March 5 to 12.

J W Adams—T P Adams—C C Adams—J Allison—D W Barber—A Baylies—R P Bucknam—W R Burnham 2—G W Ballou—J H Bell—M Burrows—L W Blood—J S Barrows—H W Conant—T Chipperfield—W H Crawford—H Chandler—F A Crafts—J C W Cox—G C Crawford—F A Clapp—C J Clark—J H Cooley—C M Dimsmore—L D D avis—E Davies—E S Davis—S M Emerson—F Fisk—L P French—S Fox—E R Fuller—E P George 2—R Gerrish—H C Gardinor—C W Green—C H Glazier—J Hayes—E A Helmershausen—L A Hood—J D Hall—J H Hillman—R W Humphriss—W J Hambleton—S Jackson—O H Jasper—S G Kellogg—C A King—JA King—J D King—Wm Lawronce 2—J H Lord—J S Little—D F Leavit—J M Merrick—C Munger—W V Morrison—A J Nickerson—G W Norris—L W Prescott—M M Parkhurst—B F Pritchard—N P Philbrook—W H Pillsbuay—A Prince—S W Pearce—W P Ray—G B Reynolds—M Raymond—C C Sayer—D D Spear—W F Smith—S Sears—D J Smith—A H Sherman—J & C Sawyer—G D Strout—C H Titus—D P Thompson—G Trake—T B Treadwell—G W Talbot—E A Titus—C N Webster—G W Shloox—J W Willest—A Woodward—H A Wilson—John Wilcox.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

#### Marriages.

In Friendship, Me., Feb. 4, by Rev. H. Murphy, Mr. Jonah Lameson to Miss Elsie C. Morton, both of Friendship. . Jameson to Miss Elsie C. Morton, both of Friendship. In Lyman, N. H., Feb. 19, by Rev. G. S. Dearborn, Mr. J Kelley, of Lancaster, N. H., to Miss Stella J. Corey, o 5. Keiley, of Lancaster, N. H., to Miss Stella J. Corey, of Jabon, N. H., by Rev. Geo. S. Dearborn, Mr. John B. Atrodo, of Lisbon, N. H., to Miss Jennie U. Dow, of Bath. In Newmarket, N. H., March 3, by Rev. J. Lewis Trefren, ff. Sargent Hanscon to Miss Esther A. Towle, all of Newmarket.

In Plymouth, N. H., Feb. 11, by Rev. N. Green, Mr. Gardner F. Rogers, of Plymouth, to Miss Myra A. Brown, of Groton, N. H.; also, by the same, Feb. 13, Mr. John S. Morrison to Miss Clara A. Corlis, both of Plymouth.

In Newbern, N. C., Feb. 23, by Rev. Edward S. Fitz John D. Hatch to Mary Lovett; 28th ult., John Harris to Catharine Lewis; 2sth ult., John Chadwick to Mary Nancy Barnes; March 3, at the parsonage, Mabel Nickett, private Co. E, 25th Regiment Mass. Vols., to Jane Stauley of Newbern.

#### Deaths.

In this city, March 7, Emma Gertrude, only child of Rev. J

#### Special Motices.

HERALD CALENDAR.

CONFERENCES. New England, at Walnut St., Chelsea, March 30-Ames Troy, at Amsterdam, N. Y., March 33—Simpson New Hampshire, at Lebanon, April 6—Janes. Vermont, at St. Johnsbury, April 13-Janes. New York, at Newburgh, April 13—Ames. New York East, at Hartford, Ct., April 13—Simpson. Maine, at Bath, Thursday, April 14-Scott.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—Those who may attend tonference from the Sandwich District will pay full fare to rovidence, on the Cape Cod, Middleboro' and Taunton Raiload, and receive return passes.

The morning trains from Boston and the Cape arrive at Iddleboro' in time for Providence, and at Providence in time or the 1.40 train for New London.

P. T. KENNEY.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—The Spring Term at this in titution will commence March 23d, and continue 14 weeks Nutrion will commence March 23d. and continue 14 Week. verage expense about \$48. For information address. March 16. 3t. M. RAYMOND, Wilbraham, Mass. NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.—Candidates for ex-mination on the account year's course of studies will please neet the Committee at 9 o'clock, A. M., Tucsday, March 29, at he Walaut Street Church, Chelsea. L. CROWELL. March 16.

LOCAL PREACHERS—N. E. CONFERENCE.—Local preachers purposing to apply to the approaching N. E. Conference for Local Deacon's orders, will please meet the Committee of Examination, at the Walnut Street Methodist Episopal Church, on Tuesday, A. M., 29th inst. Z. A. MUDGE PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Providence Conference will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in New London, on Friday, March 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M. \* W. B. LAWTON, Sec'ry.

The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in New London, on Saturday, March 26, at 2 o'clock, P. M. W. B. LAWTON, Secretary.

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.—The annual meeting of "The Preachers' Aid Society of the New England Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," for the choice of offerers, and transaction of other business, will be held at Zion's Herald Office, on Monday afternoon, March 26, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
All persons contributing to the funds of the Society are in-

All persons contributing to the funds of the Society are inited to be present.

March 10.

FRANKEY P.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONCORD M. E. UNION -DEAR BRETHERN: It is deemed advisable, after careful ionsideration and somewhat extended correspondence with the members of the Union, to postpone the time of our next necting, it having been appointed for Philadelphia, during the session of General Conference,

By order of Executive Committee,

March 16. ROB'T LAIRD COLLIER, Chairman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—The Trustees of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Francic College are hereby notified that a special meeting of the board will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lebanon, N. H., on Thursday, April 7, 1864, at 7 °C clock, F. M., for the trusmaction of such business as may properly come before them. By request, A. B. WYATT, Secretary. Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., March 11.

March 16.

March 16.

NOTICE.—Those members of the New England Conference who do not intend to be present at the approaching session in the Walnut Street Church, Chelsea, are hereby respectfully requested to inform Rev. J. Pike, Preacher in Charge, directly after learning this notice.

No preacher's wife will be provided with place of entertainment, except by special pre-arrangement.

J. Pike, J. O. Peck.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—Preachers and others visiting New London to attend Conference can pass over the Providence and Stonington Railroad for one face \$1.95. Return passes will be furnished at the Conference by calling on Rev. J. B. Gould. Trains leave Providence at 7.10 A. M. and 12.35, 1, 3.45, 7.12, P. M. Leave New London at 7, A. M., 2, and 5.15, P. M.

By order of Providence Providence Preachers' Meeting.

RECEPTION FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of the Methodist Churches in Chelsea, Mass., invite the members of the New England Conference, to a Reception Festival in the vestry of the Walnut Street Church, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, March 29th, preceding the approaching session.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE...—The Spring Term will commence March 14th. Students will be admitted to any class in College or Seminary Course, for which they may be fitted.

H. P. TORSET, President. 3t.

MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.—A new volume begins with April. This paper is sent gratuitous to all our churches, where the Disciplinary plan is observed for taking collectious for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The papers must be directed to the preacher in charge, or some responsible layman, and application made for them by the Preacher and Missionary Committee.

Postage will not be pre paid at Boston as heretofore, as by the new law it is reduced, and is payable at the office where the paper is received.

POSTAGE.—On 10 copies, 24 cents per year; on 20 copies, 48 cents per year, and in this proportion for larger numbers. Single copies will be sent to indiffuduals by mail at 25 cents per year, and in this proportion for larger numbers. Single copies will be sent to indiffuduals by mail at 25 cents per year. Postage 12 cents; 8 copies for \$1; 45 for \$8.

March 9.

2t.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES.—Preachers who are

DONATION VISITS.—The friends of the Rev. C. M. Alvord and wife have recently given them two donation visits; the first, on the evening of Feb. 17th, the other on the evening of March 2d, leaving substantial tokens of their regard and friendship, as follows: one Silver ice Pitcher, presented to Mr. A. by his pupils; one beautiful Shell Work Box and Ten Dollars in money, presented by the Ladies to Mrs. A.; a choice selection of Provisions; also, \$113 in cash; in all amounting to nearly \$150. Our earnest desire and prayer is, that the Lord may bless them in the present life, and reward them in heaven.

Moodus, Conu., March 7.

Moodus, Conu., March 7.

ANN W. ALVOED. DONATION VISITS .- The friends of the Rev. C. M. Al-

Moodus, Conn., March 7.

DONATION—A few evenings since, the members of Mr. BUTLER's parish, Byfield, made their annual visit to the parsonage, which as usual was a perfect success. The house was literally thronged with sil clusses, ages and seets, and all "brought their welcome with them" in the shape of bountial supplies for the physical wants of life, the which minister are subject in the present state of existence in common all available corners were filled to their utmost capacity, the contributions were continued in the shape of greenbecks and sarip, so that the commissary department is now perfectly supplied for the whiter campaign. Mr. and Mrs. Buttles were in their happiest mood, and did not seem at all to object to the liberties taken with them in calling so unceremoniously, but on the contrary, as they so well know how to do, made everybody feel that it was good to be there."—South Dangers Wizard.

A CARD.—We gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the people of Norwich North, who made us a visit on the evening of March 2, and left for our beneft over \$50. This, with what was previously received, amounts to over \$40. The many tokens of kindness which we have received from the people here place us under renewed obligation to be carnest in eforts for their welfare.

WM. AND E. TURKINGTON. A CARD.—The undersigned wish to express their sincere thanks to their friends in Warren, N. H., for a donation of \$75. This is truly a donation.

MARGABET P. HOOPER.

"IT WAS WELL DONE."-ECHO. The order of the day is surprises, And the Alfred folks know how to do it, They sent "not a one" to advise us, But they cunningly plan, and pursue it.

And after a social time chatting.
They left cighty dollars, and more;
Which was thankfully received by
Alfred, Me., March 4.

#### The Markets.

[Corrected from the Mass, Ploughman and N. E. Farmer.] BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

At market for the current week: Cattle, 799; Sheep and Lambs, 6000; Swine, —. Number of Western Cattle, 287; Eastern Cattle, 156; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 41; Cattle left over from last week, 12.
PRICES—Market Beef—Extra \$11.00 @ 11.50; first quality \$10.00 @ 10.50; second quality 9.00 @ 9.75; third quality, \$8.0

@ 8.75 V 100 hs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressed Stores-With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch Cows, but a few Stores are drove to market at this season of the year.

Working Oxen — Sales at \$128, \$138, \$145, \$160, \$165, 100,

\$200. In fair demand. \$200. In fair demand.

Milch Cows—Sales ordinary \$35 @ \$60; extra \$90; prices depend altogether upon the fancy of the purchaser,

Sheep and Lambs—Prices from 7½ @ 8c½ P h.; extra lots 0 @

narket large.
Swine-None at market. Hides-10e per B.

Lamb Skins \$3.00 @ 4.00; Sheep Skins \$3.00 @ 4.00. The supply of Cattle at market is light, and the quality better than that of last week. Prices have advanced 50c P hundred, and a few cattle have been sold as high as 12c P b. The market is active, and nearly all the Western and River Cattl ere sold vesterday. The Eastern Cattle were deta Portland, and did not arrive until this morning.

RETAIL PRICE. INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET. Pigeons, doz, 00 Roasting Pigs, Lump Butter, 00 &
Butter, in tubs, 34 &
d quality, 30 &
Cheese, 1st quality, 14 & 38 cach, 2 33 Young Geese, 2 18 V 16, 1 50 @2 50 12 @ 15 Calves, whole, Lamb, P B, Ducks, pair, 1 00 @1 50
Wild Ducks, pair, 1 00 @1 50
Peeps, doz, 2
Chickens, 4
\( \psi\), 1 7 @ 20
Qualis, doz, 1 00 @1 25
Partridges, pair, 6 50
Grouse, pair, 50 @6
Partridges, pair, 6 20
Grouse, pair, 50 @6
Partridges, pair, 6 20
Grouse, pair, 7 0 @1 25
Peaches in cans, 6 2
Rabbits and Hares, each, 12 @ 20
Malaga Grapes, 00 @ WHOLESALE PRICE.

Pickles, bbl, 10 00 @12 00

COTTON.

N. O. and Mobile—W b.
Ordinary, 68 @ 73
Mid. to good mid. 78 @ 80
Midding fair. 81 @ 84
Uplands and Floridas—
Ordinary, 68 @ 73
Mid. to good mid. 78 @ 80
Midding fair, 82 @ 84
Calf Skins, 41 b @ 44
Oak,
Calf Skins, 41 b @ 48
Calf Skins, 41 b @ 68
Calf Skins, 41 b @ 75
Swinac do, 60 @ 75
Chover, Northern, 60 @ 20
Chover, Western, 42
Chover, Western, 42
Chover, Western, 42
Chover, Western, 44 @ 15 ## sack.
Clover, Northern.	00 @ 20	
## Bb.	Clover, Western.	14 @ 15
## bb.	14 @ 15	
## bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	5 0 @ 4 00	
## Bush.	1 75 @ 2 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	2 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	3 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	3 50 @ 3 00	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	4 00 @ 4 50	
## Bush.	5 0 @ 5 0	
## Bush.	5 0 @ 5 0	
## Bush.	5 0 @ 5 0	
## Bush.	5 0 @ 5 0	
## Bush.	5 0 @ 5 0	
## Bush.		

#### Business Aotices.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES.—Preachers who are desirous of having me carry to Conference, any books they wish, will please send their orders soon. Unless otherwise ordered I shall have with me only a few of the newest books.

March 9.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CLOSING OUT SALE, at G. LAM-WIS Boot and Shoes, selling at r-duced prices for thirty days.

March 10.

FESTIVAL!—The Maple Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Lyran, will hold a Festival, in Exchange Hall, on Thursday Evening, March 17th. There will be a table of fancy at ticles, and some rare and beautiful varieties of stuffed birds, for sale. Mask, short specohes, speaking by the young people, and refreshments, will enliven the occasion. We wish to raise funds for a noble object—will our friends remember to raise funds for a noble object—will our friends remember to raise funds for a noble object—will our friends remember to raise funds for a noble object—will our friends remember to raise funds for a noble object—will our friends remember to raise funds for a noble object—will our friends remember to the state of the low price they will last but a few days.

12th OF DR. BANGS; by Rev. Abel Stevens, with a Portrait of Dr. Bangs, 1 vol., izmo. \$1.25.

A NEW CAPET.—Crossley's improved electrotypes, possessing the appearance and beauty of real Bussels, and quite and under a reminded that this invoices of carpets comprises but 150 for sale. Mask, short specakes, possessing by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY, 75 Hanover Street. Our existences but 150 for sale. Mask, short specakes, possessing the appearance of the low price they will last but a few days.

1. BATCH 10.

SAYINGS OF SACES: Selections from distinguished Preachers, and disconded that surface the surface of the sale Mask of the surface of the sale Mask of the surface of the s

Salesroom, 511 Washington Street, Boston. March 16.

THE CURRENT OF TRADE IS SUBE TO FLOW TO THAT HOUSE WHICH SELLS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.—Our best English Velvets, Brussels and Tapestries will be retailed dur-ing the season at importers' prices. Our customers will find our departments for fine goods very complete—comprising the newest and most desirable styles of foreign productions as well as the favorite home manufactures. New ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 Hanover Street. One price and cash systems

DOUBLE THREE-PLYS—many new patterns added to outdook this week. New England Carper Co., 75 Hanove

FINE CARPETS .- Get the modern styles. Now one pieces of the most splendid English Tspestries ever shown it this market, by the New England Capper Co., 75 Hanove

CARPETS AT RETAIL .- We shall continue to supply of The most skillful upholsterers on hand to cut, sew and fearpets when desired. NEW ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY

OIL CLOTH CARPETS—in wide sheets and narrow widths— in the beautiful-enameled finish, the most durable and elegan goods made, for sale at manufacturers' prices by the New NGLAND CARPET COMPANY, 75 Hanover Street. One pr CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.—Cash purchasers are invited

examine our stock, which is very complete in all its varietie NEW ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY, 75 Hanover Street. ROYAL VELVET AND MEDALION CARPETS-the fines things out for parlor and drawing-rooms—for sale by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY, 75 Hanover Street. THREE-PLY CARPETS, in beautiful Persian, Tapestry as

Chintz styles, entirely new, just opened by the NEW ENG-LAND CARPET COMPANY, 75 Hanover Street. One price and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ulcers

etc. This unguent performs wonders in all external sores, whatever their cause or present nature, by soothing the tortured nerves and reducing the inflammation. The heat, pain and tightness are soon removed without leaving a blemish. THE PAIN KILLER, so justly celebrated, was introduced to he public several years ago, and now enjoys a popularity un-qualed by any other medicine. For the cure of Diphtheria,

y sentery, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds, calds, Burns, etc., it is without au equal. Sold by all the vincipal druggists, — Daily Plaindealer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Prices, 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 per bottle. No. 8.M9. NEW ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS.-Just landed per

steamer "Africa" from Liverpool, 15 bales best English Brussels Carpetings, comprising the newest and choicest tyles of the most celebrated manufacturers. Also, in stock, Co., 47 and 49 Summer Street. INHALING TUBE for common air-will arrest and cure

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, enlarged TONSILS, freesonably employed more effectually than all other means. temit \$2.10 to Dr. J. M. HOWE, 227 Grand Street, New York. The tube and instructions will be forwarded.

# Advertisements.

ious serial, called "THE NEW TEACHER. will be paid; and a *per centage* on each copy sold. Address W. M. W., No. 3 Green Street, Boston. March 10

BOSTON MUSIC SCHOOL. [Incorporated in May, 1857.]
There are three terms a year of twelve weeks each, commencing respectively on the first Monday of October; January and April, at Hall No. 4 Mercantile Building, Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
Thorough instruction is afforded in every department of Music vocal, instrumental and theoretical. Price of tuition \$30 a term, allowing each pupil to pursue three branches of study.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

B. F. BAKER,
J. W. TUFTS,
WULF FRIES.
For particulars address B. F. BAKER, 4 Rowe Place.
March 10 3t WILLIAM READ, Secretary.

DR. MARX' MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. GEN-ERAL MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. An Aid to Teach-ers and Learners in every Branch of Musical Knowledge, by Dr. Adolph Berahard Marx. Translated by George Maci-rone, from the original German. The above valuable work, fluely bound in cloth, has just been published by the undersigned, who will send copies by mail, or otherwise, on receipt of the price, \$1.50.

rhich requires the use of one line per year.

Baptismal Record,

1,184 names.

780 couples

3000 TONS COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

1000 TONS BRADLET'S TOBACCO FERTILIZER.
For sale by the manufacturer, W. L. BRADLEY. Sales Office 24 BROAD STREET, BOSTON.

Pamphlets containing testimonials in favor of Coe's Superphosphate of Lime as a Standard Manure, and Bradley's Manual on the Culture and Curing of Tobacco, with Illustrations, can be had by addressing the undersigned.

23-Highest Cash prices paid for Bones.

THE SACRED HARMONIUM. A new book, of rare beauty; full of choice gems. It contains many new hymns and tunes, never before published. We mention a few: "Our Soldier Boy is Missing," "Is it True?" "Let go the Anchor," "Christ our Pilot," &c., &c. By Rev. J. W. Dadmun, and Rev. L. Hartsough, of Oneida Conference. 64 pages 8vo., large type, over 100 Hymns and Tunes, paper cover. Price 25 cents per copy; \$2.25 per doz. Sent by mail for 2 cents each extra. JAMES P. MAGEE, or may be ordered through any Book or Music Dealer.

March 16

ENGLISH WALKING COATS, ENGLISH BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS.

Beady-Made Military Garments, and complete Outfits. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Wholesale and Retail.

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS' GARMENTS, and Ci-

THE SABBATH SCHOOL GEM. By

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

SEED THOUGHT; a Hand-Book of Doctrine and Devotion. Designed for Class Leaders, Freachers, &c., &c By Rev. Geo. C. Robinson. Price, 65 cents.

SAYINGS OF SAGES; Selections from distinguished Freachers, Poets, Fillosophers, and other Authors, Ancient and Modern. Compiled by E. C. Revons. \$1. 2mo.

LIFE OF DR. BANGS; by Rev. Abed Slevens, with a Portrait of Dr. Bangs. I vol., 12mo. \$1.25.

PASTOR'S MANUAL; by Rev. Wm. Rice. A Book of great value to every Pastor. Various styles and prices—50 cents, and \$4.11.

ILLUSTRATIVE GATHERINGS; for Preschers and Teachers. By G. S. Bowes. I vol., 12mo. \$1.25.

For sale by JAMES P. MAGEE, Fob 10 \$2 Cornhill, Boston.

# Advertisements.

BOSTON MERCANTILE ACADEMY, 228 Washington Street, corner of Summer.
PENMANSHIP, BOOK-REEPING, ARITHMETIC, &C. business transactions in order to familiarize the students with BUSINESS so that we can not only instruct our papils in the HEGNY, but give them a PEACHOAL knowledge of rusiness life, qualifying all who place themselves under our cutton to enter at once upon the duties of the Counting House, Jobbing House, Bank, Insurance, Express and Transportation Offices, Forwarding and Commission Houses, &c. Having established these several departments in connection with our Institution, where : It the business incident to the above-named departments will be carried out, it must be obvious to all that our Academy offers unequaled facilities to all young men desirous of a perfect knowledge of practical business life.

C. E. CHAMBERLIN, Principal,
H. C. KENDALL, Associate and Prof. of Penmanship.

March 2

WILLIAM B. MAY, STOCK BROKER, 9
STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Stocks and Bonds of all descriptions bought and sold at the
Brokers' Board. (Strictly Commissions.)
All orders by mail faithfully and prompt.y attended to.
Dec 2

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS is prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTRY in a highly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No. 19 Tremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and having excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, he offers his professional services, confident that he can please his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introduce the celebrated Nitrous Oxyde Gas, and has used it with much success. Sets or partial sets of teeth made on Gold, Silver, or the Vulcanite base, and candid advice given in all cases.

Persons visiting the city will find it very convenient to call at 19 Tremont Row, opposite Scollay's Building. 1yNis

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS. COFFEE!
COFFEE!! COFFEE!!
THE EAST INDIA COFFEE CO., 154 READE STREET, (three doors from Greenwich Street), New York, call universal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,

(three doors from Greenwich Street), New York, call universal attention to their KENN'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, ONLY 26 CENTS PER POUND.

Kent't East India Coffee has all the favor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that Kent's East India Coffee has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee whatever, and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats, the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.

Kent's East India Coffee is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity. The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to use any coffee for fifeen years, can use Kent's East India Coffee three times a day without injury, the being entirely free fagm those properties that produce nervous excitement.

DR. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHAMBERS STREET, says: "I have never known any Coffee so healthful, nutritious, and free from all injurious, qualities as

Kent's East India Coffee, I advise my patients to drick it universally, even those to whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY SAYS: "I direct all the patients of our institution to use exclusively Kent's East India Coffee, and would not be without it on any account."

THE REV. C. LARUE, an eminent elergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed at Halsey Street, New ark, says of ark, says of

Kent's East India Coffee:
"I have used it mearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other Coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommendit to all clergyman and their families." Kent's East India Coffee is used daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, Rishop Janes, and many of the most distinguished elergy-men and professional men in the country."

men and professional men in the country."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

and be sure that the puckages are labeled

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,

184 READE ST. NEW YORK,

as there are numerous counterfeits afloat under the name of
"Genuine East India Coffee," 'Original East India Coffee,"
etc., put forth by imposters to deceive the unwary.

In 1 b. packages, and in boxes of 36, 40, and 100 Bs.,
for Grocers and large Consumers. Sold by Grocers generally,
Orders from City and Country Grocers solicited, to whom
a liberal discount will be made.
Sold by Alvan Hall, Salem; Pynchon & Lee, Springfield;
C. B. Kingsley, Northampton; Francis H. Perry, Providence; Setchell & Davis, Norwich; Smith & Caulkins, New
London; C. H. Baker & Co., Bath, Me., and by Grocers in
New England generally.

SHELLERS AND CUTTERS. Attention, Farmers and Merchants!

We are now prepared to furnish Plows, Corn Shellers and Vegetable Cutters, Hay, Stalk and Straw Cutters, both Cylinder and Lever, second to none in the market.

We can recommend our Vegetable Cutter as much superior to any in the market. The following are the names of a few parties now using this machine:—Geo. B. Loring, Salem, Mass.; Wm. Birnic, Esq., Springfield, Mass.

WHITTEMORE. BELCHER & CO.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

Sand 40 Santh Market Street. Boston. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 39 and 40 South Market Street, Boston. Manufactory, Chicopee Falls, Mass. 1y Sept 9

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN SEWING Patented Feb. 14th, 1860. Salesroom, 252 Washington St. Boston.

This Machine is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been exam.ned by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY and FERFECTION COMBINED.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:

wing machines:

1. Excessive fatigue to the operator,

2. Liability to get out of order.

3. Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.

4. Incapacity to sew every description of material.

5. Disagreeable noise while in operation. The Empire Sewing Mackine is Exempt from all these Objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the LOCK OF SHUTTLE STIFOH, which will MEITHER BIP nor RAVEL, and is alike on both sides from sperfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nantsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as class, and is

EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE!

It requires FIFTY PER CENT. less power to drive it than any other Machine in market. A girt twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fairgue or injury to health. Its strength and Wonderseut Simplicity of construction, renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is Guaranteed by the company to give entire satisfaction. We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this UNRIVALED MACHINE.

But in a more especial manner do we solicit the patronage of MERCHANT TAILORS,

COACH MAKERS,

HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,

SHITH and BOSOM MAKERS,

CORSET MAKERS,

GATTER FITTERS,

SHOE BINDERS. EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACRINE!

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be Liberally Dealt With.

Dealt With.

PRICE OF MACHINES, COMPLETE:

No. 1. Family Machine, with Hemmer, Feller, Guage, 50 Fraider, and Corder, complete.
No. 2. Small Manufacturing, with Extension Table, 65 No. 3. Large Manufacturing, with Extension Table, 75 No. 4. Large Manufacturing, for Leather, with Rolling Foot and Oil Cup, Agents wanted for all towns and cities in the New England States where Agents are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

TERMS, invariably cash on delivery.
GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Manuger of N. E. Branch Office.
Salesroom 252 Washington Street, Boston.
March 2

C. M. DINSMOOR, Agent in Massachusetts and
Maine for THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA;
THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, for the Years 1861, 1862
and 1863; Cyclopædia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes, and other Publications of
D. APPLETON & CU., OF NEW YORK,
No. 6 Ashton Blook, 289 Washington Street, Boston.
Agents Wanted.

10 Jan 20

SOZODONT. Only True Dentifrice Known. The

other ingredients having the least tendency to injure the camel.

The following elergymen and their families, of New York city, (together with hundreds of others,) having used the SOZODONY, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, and give it their cordial commendation.

CLERGYMEN OF NEW YORK.

REV. JAS. W. ALEXANDER, D.D., Presbyterian,

THOS. DEWITT, D.D., Depleoopalian.

E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., Universalist.

SAMUEL COOKE, D.D., Episcopalian.

WM. F. MORGAN, D.D., Episcopalian.

BAMUEL OSGOOL, D.D., Unitarian.

J.P. NEWALNE, definedist Episcopal.

D. P. NEWALNE, definedist Episcopal.

E. E. RANKIN, Presbyterian.

PETER STENKER, Reformed Dutch.

A. VERREN, D.D., Episcopalian.

T. E. VERRILYE, D.D., Desto Reformed.

W. S. MICKELS, Baptist.

B. M. ADAMS, Methodist Episcopal.

GEORGE POTTS, Presbyterian.

J. B. WAKELY, Methodist Episcopal.

GEORGE POTTS, Presbyterian.

J. B. WAKELY, Methodist Episcopal.

GEORGE POTTS, Presbyterian.

J. B. WAKELY, Methodist Episcopal.

HALL & RUCKEL, PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

NEURALGIA—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the king of all pain—is caused by an ever-extension and a sudden re-action of the muscles—is cured by a few bottles of KENNED'S REBUNKATIC LIMIMENT—coully good for man or beast.

PLEURISY is an inflammation of the listing of the ribs—is cured by a few bottles of KENNED'S REBUNKATIC LIMIMENT—coully good for man or beast.

PLEURISY is an inflammation of the listing of the ribs—is cured by a few bottles of KENNED'S REBUNKATIC LIMIMENT—

CRAMP is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden pressure of the fissh and sensiting of the tissues—is instantly releved by KENNED'S REBUNKATIC LIMIMENT.

CRAMP is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden steppage of the nervood paid, which prevents animal life by "s RHEUNATIC LIMIMENT.

BILIOUS COLIC is caused by a nearralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of KENNED'S REGULATIC LIMIMENT, and be well in the morning.

BILIOUS COLIC is caused by a nearralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of KENNED'S REGULATIC LIMIMENT, apply it on going to bed, and you will be well in the morning.

HEADACHE AND THROBSING OF THE TEMPLES is caused by a pressure from insensible perspiration—is cured by a subject to the collection of the glands—wet a piece of fissmen with the collection in the collection of the street of the commission are men to go as delegates; and the collection of the commission are men to go as delegates; and the collection of the submant of the commission are men to go as delegates; and the collection and the collection of the commission are men to go as delegates; and the collection of the submant of the commission of the manded to a state of the commission are men to go and the collection of the commission are men to go and defension of the commission are men to go and the collection of the submant of the commission of the state of the commission are men to go and alone and the collection of the commission are men to be obtained.

The commission to exempt to the commission

# Advertisements.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR! Messrs M. S. Burr & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

Gents:—I have the pleasure to assure you that the Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR purchased of you for use in my family, has proved equal to my highest expectations, and I have recommended it to many of my friends similarly afflicted. I feel that it is almost a specific in such complaints, and am willing that you should use my name for the good of the afflicted, if by so doing they may be induced to try it and be relieved. Assuring you of my continued health,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAKE.

"I have used the LIVER INVIGORATOR prepared by Dr., SANFORD, in my family during the past summer, and have found it to be a Medicine of great value for the purposes for which it is recommended. It has also been used by others in my congregation, from whom it has received high commenda.ion.

J. M. VAN BUREN,
Pastor of the Ref'd Dutch Church, New Lotts, L. I." The Liver Invigorator cures SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS
ATTACKS, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and
lowels. It acts as a powerful Strengthening agent in cases
of Debility.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D.,
208 Broadway, New York. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PATENT LEVER HINGE FRUSS, for the Cure of Ruptures, sent by Express, or as ordered, on receipt of Six Dollars for Single Instrument, or Twelve for Double. Send measure round the body two inches below top of hip bone, stating side ruptured.

S. T. W. SANFORD & CO.,
April 22

19
208.Broadway, New York.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Acquired Capital, over \$5,008,849.

Received for Premiums and interest the past year, \$1,345,477

Paid in dividends, 216,688

Sound, 91

Cotal amount of losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 3,003,491

Cotal amount of dividends 42,175,767

Amount received for interest the past year, \$367,235 74

Amount follosses (144 lives) 44 44 363,489 00

Excess of interest received over losses,

83,785 74
Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSURED.

EDWIN RAY, General Agent.

May 30 EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable. Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals. You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outlay for press and types. The Press is so simple, a boy or city of the press of the press of the press. The Press is so simple, a boy or city of the press of the press of the press. The Press is so simple, a boy or city of the press of the press. The Press is so simple, a boy or city of the press of the press. The Press is so simple, a boy or city of the press of the press. The Press is so simple, a boy or city of the press of the press. The press of the pre

100,000 BOTTLES OF HILL'S REMEDY has gone forth and found use in curing Diphtheria, Cholera Morbus, Neuralgia, and other ills. Also, a Fungue Hematorica Tumor on the person of Rev. C. L. Dunn of the Co. L. Dunn of the theorem of the three Co. S. 26 Tremont Street, Boston and the surface of the Co. S.

ion, and throughout Maine.
REV. T. HILL, Sole Proprietor, West Waterville, Me.
March 2

tf COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated Tollet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fra-grantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE CHURCH SINGER. A Collection of Main and Eighth Streets, Cincinnati. This book has already elicited many commendations. It was early adopted by The Musical Association of New York lity, composed of some hundreds of the various Methodist

"unequaled," and by a Philadelphia preacher to be full of precious nuggets;" that "there is not a chord of the teart's tender and holy affections which the compiler has not The New Yorker pronounces it the best collection of sacred The Presbyter says, "It is one of the best music books it

has examined."

Its Elements are brief, comprehensive and easily understood.

It contains a rich variely of the old standard tunes of the best composers, with many new ones of the most inspiring

The same publishers have lately issued THE SWEET SINGER, For the use of Sunday Schools and Families.

FORTY THOUSAND SOLD! Price, per dozen, paper covers, \$1 80 2 40 For sale by JAMES P. MAGEE, For sale by

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS IN GREAT VARIETY. We are now making Albums enough to supply the demand. They are pronounced by the Trade to be at least equal in quality, and much cheaper than most others now in market. We have four sizes—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, for one picture on a negative that he oblosses for the sizes.

No. 1. Ten Pictures. Muslin, one clasp, 

OBLONG QUARTO, TWO POETRAITS ON A PAGE.

No. 1. Sixiy Pictures. Turkey morocco, two clasps, 7 00

\* ornamented tooled edges, 9 00

No. 2. Eighty Pictures. Turkey morocco, two clasps, 0 00

No. 2. Eighty Fictures. Turkey morocco, two clasps, 9 00

No. 3. One Hundred Pictures. Turkey morocco, two clasps, 8 00

No. 3. ornamented tooled edges, 11 00

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, N.E. Methodist Depository, 5 Cornhill, Boston. BOSTON STAINED AND CUT GLASS WORKS.

J. M. COOK, Agent, 106, 108, 110 Congress Street,

Boston, Mass., Manufacturers of Stained, Cut. Exameled,
Flocke and Embossed Glass in all its branches, Church and

Memorial Windows, Window Glass of all kinds. 1910 DR. MARSHALL'S HEADACHE AND OATARRH SNUFF.

This Saufi has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eves. Desfress has been removed by it, and Headang has often been greatly improved by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the purts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere Beware of Counterfeits! A fac cimile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES BOWEN, is on every bottle.

M. S. BURE & CO., No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, General Agents for New Eugland.

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 48 Washington Street, Boston. Jan 13 THOS. W. SILLOWAY, CHURCH ARCHITECT.
OFFICE, No. 121 COURT STREET, BOSTON.
Mr. Silloway invites the attention of Societies or Building
Committees who anticipate remodeling old, or erecting new
convertes, to the fact, that during the last tweive years he has
had much experience in the crection of large edifices, especially those used for public speaking; having rendered architectural service for the erection of the new State House at
Montpelier, Vt., and also for the remodeling or construction
of over fifty churches, costing from \$2,000 to \$40,000 cach.
He would be happy to exhibit drawings of the same, and
give information on the subject to any destring his services,
Charges moderate, and letters by mail will receive early attention.

THE U. B. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION would inform the patriotic, the philanthropic and the Christian men and women of the country, of its work and its wants. It cares for the body and the soul, as did Christ when on earth. By its delegates, who go without pay and from love, hospital stores, home comforts and reading matter are given directly to those who need them, together with such personal ministrations and religious instruction as each case may require—and the Gospel is preached at every opportunity.

In the hospitals, on the battle-fields, and in the camps of the strong and brave, the delegates are welcomed by surgeons, officers and men, and their labors have, in the judgment of those well informed, saved thousands of lives, and been blessed to the conversion of thousands of souls, besides raising the morale of the army and strengthening the links that bind the soldier to his home.

It has the confidence of the Government and all the facilities from it that military exigencies will allow.

Its affairs are managed by business men who give their services. Railroads and telegrams are free to it; the Bible Society gives its publications; but religious reading matter must be purchased, and the domand is far beyond the ability of the Commission to meet it.

The wents of the Commission are men to go as delegates; stores to be distributed by them—money to purchase reading matter.

# Doetry.

For Zion's Herald. WORDS.

Translated from the German of Caroline Rudolphi.

By C. S. N. Never speak words with impetuous ire. Angry words are like arrows of fire, Which soon rob the soul of its weal 'Tis hard to cure, easy to wound, Quickly they're lost,—cannot be found,— Although you may seek them with seal.

Do the arrows press hard in their quiver? Drink then the cup, from Patience the giver. They're thine only while them you bind. Hastily bend not the waiting bow, Darts from the string, if allowed to go-You soon will see the bleeding wound. Which by the loved is often found Made deep by a single word unkind.

Rather restrain the words as they rise, Suffer, endure,-'tis good and 'tis wise; Tender and fine, and easy to rend-You ne'er can repair, never amend,-Tender is Friendship, a heavenly band, Beautiful, sweet, as the angels weave, Once torn ! no help—you ever must grieve, To knot it is idle, it never will stand.

## Miscellany.

For Zion's Herald. A DIALOGUE.-PART FIRST. THE SUNNY SIDE OF ITINERANCY. BY HEATHER BELL.

CHARACTERS-The minister's family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Grey, baby (in her arms,) a sma boy and girl, and the maiden sister of Mrs. Grey. COSTUME-All in travelling dress, waiting for the coach that is to convey them from the scene of the last two years labor. Also, a few friends who come

Mr. Grey (taking out his watch.) I.'s time that coach was here! I'd rather be ten minutes too soon than one minute too late. Now, friends, be sure that you rally around the new minister as you have around me, and he'll certainly be useful among you. Why, you remember how Chestnut Street resolved that if Conference didn't send then a good preacher, they would make him good, and that church has always prospered-always had good ministers. I tell you it depends a good deal upon the reception you give a man.

Old Mrs. White. Well, I jined the Methodist when I was a gal; and I was allers called a pretty thurough-going one too; I never like half way works any how; I allays sed, if I was Orthodox, I'd be one, out and out; if I jined the Baptist I'd stick tew it. Now if we are Methodists let us be Methodists; all on us knows when our minister has stayed his two year out he can't stay eny longer, and we ought to give him up and bid him Godspeed; that's my 'pin-

Methodist doctrines and discipline, all but the itineran cy; somehow I manage to get along the first year and eleven months of the next, but the last month I fee some as Peter must have felt when he tried to walk upon the water, my faith isn't equal to the trial.

Mrs. Doleful. And then 'spose we should have a minister come, all cold and worldly-minded as Elder Mosely used to be, for instance, thinking of nothing but building houses and making money. Who would take care of all these young converts? what would become of the lambs of the fold? I tell you, Mr. Grey, they will never like another minister like their

Mr. Grey. I hope you won't preach such doc trine before them, sister. If their stability in the way of life depends upon the presence of any mortal, their conversion must be doubtful, and the sooner they find it out the better. I admit there is a peculiar, tender tie between myself and those I have seen coming to Jesus, but that should not lessen in should welcome the new pastor, and it will not if the church set them the right example.

Mrs. Doleful. Well, I can't bear to have a cold. formal minister come here just now. It's no use talking; it would be the death-

Mr. Grey. Sister, if the next minister should come with a heart frozen to an icicle, you have life and warmth enough in the church to thaw him out, and should do it; but as it happens, Bro. Mercer your new preacher, is not such a frigid man as you fear; he is genial as a May morning. If I'd chosen myself I couldn't have picked out a better man; he'll take up the work just where I left it; the very man to build up the church.

Old Mrs. White. No doubt on it, brother! n doubt on it! This itinerancy has friction, but works well in the long run. Besides, they have the worst on't, poor things. If the ministers don't grumble, shouldn't think the people need too. Hard trials they had when I was a gal. My father kept a " Methodist tavern" before me, and I've seen 'em come in Satur day nights, tired and hungry and threadbare; they'd eat as the' cold potatoes would relish; times are al tered now for the better, and I'm glad on't.

Mr. Goulding. But itinerancy won't alter I hope If it does, Methodism will lose much of its power an efficiency. Why, it rouses up a church and puts new life into it to have a new minister; besides, what one man don't reach another will. I don't believe I ever should have been converted in the world if old father Merrill hadn't come along; I liked the looks of the man at first sight; I "took to him," and every word he said went straight to my heart. "Variety is the spiece of life," and it's the spice of Methodism. Why I could count at least a dozen churches of other de nominations without pastors, and many pastors with out fields of labor. We're saved that trouble. Maiden Sister (looking towards the door). There's

a man coming up the walk. Little Boy. He's tripping along like a boy. [Enter Bro. Woods, smiling and happy. Shakes hands cordially with the minister.]

to us, I believe-sent to Merryville; glad to see you, brother, and your wife and children. How many have

Mr. Woods-tossing the little boy up to the ceiling -What's your name, little fellow-Tommy, Will or

Mr. Woods. What, going to be a bishop? Eddy. "No, indeed ! I'm going to peddle clams."

Mrs. Grey. You must excuse Enoch, he does not aspire to professional life; last year the height of his tion was to drive pigs. Mr. Woods. And now he fancies the sound of a

tin horn, I suppose. Well, we shall all be glad to see you-shall you be in Merryville to-night? Mr. Grey. No, we shall stop at Mrs. Grey's father's bar for another dram of fiery rum.

come for you, (to Mrs. Grey.) The ladies are makme see; you will have to come in the 4 o'clock train; there will be a carriage at the depot for you, so good

Bro. Grey. Mr. G. Certainly, but you must remember that years ago, helping me, I never will."

We would not suppose that those words could have

Mrs. Goulding. I will, Bro. Grey. I've made up my mind to like him, if I hate him. You know what I mean-if I hate him at first sight.

Old Mrs. White (shaking hands). I shall miss you, Bro. Grey, when I have the rheumatis; but then you'll be doing some old woman good. Take care of the poor, brother, and God will take care of you, remember that. Here, Mrs. Grey, here's a pair of "holders" for you to carry to Merryville to remember old mother White by; they ain't nothing nice nor handsome, but I made 'em, every stitch myself. Mrs. Grey. Thank you, mother White, I shall have them when they'll make me think of you every

Mrs. Doleful. And here is a picture from Bro. Brown, the artist; he requested it to be given you just as you started; only a small souvenir, he said. Mr. Grey. You must thank him in our behalf; these tokens of friendship make it harder to part. Good bye, (with feeling.) The hackman comes in and all go out.

Little Boy. Hurrah for Merryville!

#### THE DESERT OF SAHARA

The discoveries of recent African explorers bave dispelled many of the popular notions concerning the great desert of Sahara. It used to be described as a nearly level sandy plain. This plain, it is now ascertained, does not exist, except at its eastern and western extremities. The central portions rise, in the form of terraces, to 900 or 1,200 feet above the valleys of the Atlas and Soudan. They are interspersed with ravines and granite hills. Barth speaks of mountains 4,000 or 5,000 feet high. In general, however, the surface of the desert is flat or slightly undulating; in some places covered with a thick bed of sand, in others hard and flinty. Every aspect confirms the opinion of Humboldt, that the desert is the bed of a former sea, elevated by geological convulsions. The traveler, almost at every step, meets with mounds of fossil shells and other debris of marine animals. There are immense deposits of rock salt, in some places as The discoveries of recent African explorers have fossil shells and other debris of marine animals. There are immense deposits of rock salt, in some places as pure as marble, and so compact as to serve in the construction of houses. Soudan derives salt from this source. The effervescence of nitre and saltpetre is almost everywhere apparent. Lions, tigers, and other ferocious animals with which the desert has in imagination been peopled, are met with only in the forests of the oases, where alone they can find food and water. The lion is the king of the desert only in poetry. Man is the true wild animal with whom the traveler dreads an encounter, and bandits infest every caravan

The Sahara is not always destitute of water. In passing between the tropics, the sun carries with him heavily laden nimbus clouds, which, not meeting with any mountains high enough to condense their moisture and cause it to fall at intervals, descend occasionally by their own gravity, and drop their watery treasures in gushing torrents, which fill every ravine. It is a deluge which lasts but for a moment; the water disappears in the permeable soil as fast as it came, and forms extensive sheets of water a short distance below the surface. This fact has been revealed by numerous soundings. ous soundings. Already excellent artesian wells, sunk by French engineers, have created verdant oases in places where every vestige of vegetation appeared to be eternally buried beneath the sand. But these hidden lakes, on which the desert partly reposes, are not a recent discovery. From time immemorial are not a recent discovery. From time immemorial the Arabs have sunk in the open desert wells several hundred feet deep, till they met the watery bed which they called the subterranean sea.

INSTINCTS OF SPIDERS.

Spiders are greatly influenced by atmospheric changes, and on that account they have been termed "living barometers." If the weather is likely to be-"living barometers." If the weather is likely to become rainy, windy, or in other respects disagreeable, spiders fix the terminating filaments, on which the whole web is suspended, unusually short. If, on the other hand, terminating filaments are made uncommonly long, the weather will be serene, and continue so at least for ten or twelve days.

# Temperance.

A SNAKE IN THE GRASS. THE HORRORS OF DELIRIUM TREMENS Come, listen awhile to me, my lad, me, listen to me for a spell!

Let that terrible drum
For a moment be dumb,
For your uncle is going to tell
What befell
A youth who loved liquor too well. A clever young man was he, my lad, And with beauty uncommonly blessed, Ere with brandy and wine He began to decline,

And behaved like a person possessed : I protest
The temperance plan is the best. One evening he went to a tavern, my lad, He went to a tavern, one night,
And drinking too much
Rum, brandy, and such,
The star got accordingly it sich

The chap got exceedingly "tight;"
And was quite
What your aunt would entitle a "fright." The fellew fell into a snooze, my lad;
"Tis a horrible slumber he takes—
He trembles with fear,

And acts very queer; My eyes! how he shivers and shakes When he wakes, And raves about horrid great snakes! Tis a warning to you and to me, my lad;

Though no one can see

The viper but he—
To hear the poor lunatic bawl,
"How they crawl!
All over the floor and the wall!" Next morning he took to his bed, my lad,

And he never got up,
To dine or to sup,
Though properly physicked and bled;
And I read
Next day the poor fellow was dead.

You've heard of the snake in the grass, my lad-

Alas!—
'Tis the viper that lurks in the glass.

J. G. SAXE.

For Zion's H-raid.

NOBLE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY IN THE LION'S DEN.

One lovely afternoon in early autumn, a few years ago, within a village tavern in old Massachusetts, a scene was being enacted which should have caused the "three esteemed townsmen" who were seated in the bar room politely sipping their sugared slings, to hang their haughty heads in shame. A sot, whose eyes were bleared and bloodshot, whose head was encased in a crownless hat, and who was clothed in those words which describe God, and which I explained to you the other day, are his attributes. We should call them that's of character, if we were speaking of a human being. Mercy is not particularly mentioned in this sentence, as goodness seems to be sufficient to express the same idea."

"What other words which describe God, and which I explained to you the other day, are his attributes. We should call them that's of character, if we were speaking of a human being. Mercy is not particularly mentioned in this sentence, as goodness seems to be sufficient to express the same idea."

"What other words which describe God, and which I explained to you the other day, are his attributes. We should call them that's of character, if we were speaking of a human being. Mercy is not particularly mentioned in this sentence, as goodness seems to be sufficient to express the same idea."

"What other words which describe God, and which I explained to you the other day, are his attributes. We should call them that's of character, if we were speaking of a human being. Mercy is not particularly mentioned in this sentence, as goodness seems to be sufficient to express the same idea."

"What other words were there, Frank?" said his mother; "did you feel as if our good pastor made too much of our useless every-day expressions?"

"Yes, mother, it seemed to me he did not approve of any exclamations at all, but tried to make it out as sinful to say almost everything. I don't believe I can possibly get along without saying—well, I don't believe I can possibly get along witho eyes were bleared and bloodshot, whose head was encased in a crownless hat, and who was clothed in rags, was staggering round, hiccoughing out in rum silliness most senseless slang. Attempting to seat himself, he overturned the chair and measured his length on the most filthy floor. Then what a boisterous roar of coarse laughter was raised by all there. terous roar of coarse laughter was raised by all there, the "esteemed townsmen" included. Arising with difficulty the pitiable inebriate now staggered to the

By the creature dressed in costly clothes, whom some misname a gentleman because he dangles a great gold watch seal, is over polite to the rich and most affable to all, he is given it readily, and will be, until his money is all securely locked in that rumto-night, and be with you, perhaps, the next after- By the creature dressed in costly clothes, whom until his money is all securely locked in that rumseller's till. O, how aches a good man's heart as he by still I see you! [Goss out.]

Old Mrs. White. There's a streak of sunshine for you.

Mr. Woods returning, and handing Mr. Grey a roll of bills. Here, brother, I've heard that Methodist preachers are sometimes short of this article—never mind now—I had to come into the city on business, and though I'd run out to see you a few minutes, but the cars won't wait. Good bye. [Runs out.]

Old Mrs. White. Bless that man! You won't suffer this year, Bro. Grey! I know by the looks of the man ho'll take care on you. Isn't this itinerancy glorious?

Mrs. Grey. Yes! when the people make it so.

Moiden Sister. The coach is coming—all ready.

Mrs. One of the most wonderful characteristics of child habit, but he knew his heavenly Father was all and a condition as this; with a body bowed, not by old age, but by an unrestrained provided in procuring food and clothing for himself, his toil-worn, weary wife, and shoeless little ones, wore than squandered for run! Just as the soft received his the full shrink from those who hove them not, and they cherish the sort received his fall glass, an unusually fine-look of the true, the beautiful, and repel the wicked, the false, the hideous, with instinctive quickness, the false, the hideous, with instinctive quickness, the false, the hideous, with instinctive quickness, the false, the hideous, with instinctive quickness. Their sense of the ladicrous is also keen. They can discrete as older beads could be. A little Hossier boy of five years old, asked his mother if God really leading the man he'll take care on you. Isn't this itinerancy glorious?

Mrs. Grey. Yes! when the people make it so.

Moiden Sister. The coach is coming—all ready,

Mrs. Class.

The coach is coming—all ready,

Mrs. Bless that so the mass an upright, had a condition as this; with a body bowed, not by old age, but by an unrestrained with the percieved into time to help the set with and alked for the same and solication.

The habit, bu help those who pray to him. So he fought a particle in the fall against it, and aske sees one whom he has once known as an upright,

Mr. Grey. Then we shall have to say good bye (shaking hands); we shall write to you, and hear from you.

Old Lady. And change next summer, won't you,

Swered firmly and fearlessly. "Pooh, man, er sling ell strengthen yer. Come, try some." "God forbid that I should touch one drop of it. I once promised a nearly soul-crushed mother that I never would; "Give a this day our daily bread," she stopped abmy heavenly Father, who took her home just three

now I belong to another people, and you belong to another shepherd, and O for my sake hold up his hands; let him feel at home when he first comes.

We would not suppose that those words could have made any impression upon the mind of one so much intoxicated, but he heard them. He now again tried to seat himself, and again went through with the same ridiculous performance previously described. While all the others coarsely laughed, there was no even a smile on the countenance of the young man but there was a deep shade of sadness. He aided the inebriate to arise, and then said earnestly: " Daniel Dunbar, where is your boasted strength

Well you know that years ago, when you was a strong man and an esteemed mechanic, you refused Christ, and said in your pride, 'In my own strength I can stand secure; drinking three social glasses a day, and no more.' Behold where you now are!" The noble youth, valiant for truth, after pausing a mo ment, adds: "O, while reason and religion are minwill never taste rum." Now he addresses the other there: "You were surprised to see me assist Dunba in rising, and because I did not laugh at his really ridiculous downfall. If it was not true that you wer entirely thoughtless, you would have well understoo why this was so. You all know that I once had an upright and honored father," how his voice nov trembles, "and in your hearts you know who and what ruined him. It was a foul-souled rumselle with his poisonous rum. Then he became a crushing burden to his wife, and a great dread to his own little ones. Oft have I heard the same noisy mirth at hi

if you have given the matter a moment's thought you know your powerful influence is being exerted on the side of rum, and is thus ruining many of your fellow men. Nothing less than this are you doing. dare tell you. Do you not care?" We should have supposed that these haughty mer would then have felled this frail youth to the floor. But they did not Once more he referred to his father: " One hour ere my father died, as I stood beside his bed, he cried wildly, 'William, if you would not long to end you own existence in consequence of being terribly tormented before the time, if you would not feel the piercing of the fiery fangs of fiends, and believe then to be hurrying you down into hottest hell, O never never, NEVER, drink one drop of rum!' He was for years only a moderate drinker, as you now are; and 'twill not be strange if the hour shall come when your wives and children will dwell in as miserable hovels as the one Dunbar's family are now in. Well you know that his worthy and now sick wife, with seve small children, the eldest only eleven, are now, with shoeless feet, clothed in rags, and almost without food, all in a house more shelterless than any decent shan tie, and in plain sight of this vile rum-hole." Such were this noble youth's words, earnestly uttered, as i were in the very den of the destroyer. Perhaps none but a drunkard's son would thus have spoken them

brother and two beautiful sisters to welcome him. One day, not long after this, Daniel Dunbar early the morning came to the door of William's little ottage, called him out and told him that he had not been near his family since he saw him in a state of intoxication; also that he had not tasted rum since then. Then he added: "William Wellington, you burning words made an impression upon my when I became a sober man and remembered them which will always last. In the sure strength of God I am a reformed man. O, William, once in my own strength I promised a dying mother that I would no e drink rum, and within four days from that tir I drank until I was intoxicated. No man can reform thoroughly, unless he does so in the strength of God. Yours were golden words the other day, and the utterance of them has been blessed to the salvation of one whose case was almost hopeless."

He returned to his home, where were a manly little

"God be praised," earnestly cried our true you hero, "the fruits of the fearless performance of duty are blessed indeed." Then he warmly grasped the reformed man by the hand, and even there they knelt and prayed. Daniel Dunbar's reformation wa thorough. Ever after his interview with William h was blessed in his business and a blessing to his family Always and everywhere blessed indeed are the fruit of a noble performance of duty. Young men, d you admire our hero? Then "go and do likewise, in the hour of peril, and assuredly God will give yo OTIS ELLWOOD T. Mendon Hill, Mass.

## Children.

IDLE WORDS.

"Frank, my boy, where was the text to-day? said Mr. Raymond to his son, a dark-eyed lad of four teen, who sat near him at the dinner-table on the

abbath.

"I cannot remember the chapter or verse, father but it was, I know, something about idle words; and Mr. Seymour made it out to be a very wicked thing to say a great many words I've always been used to saying. I'm sure I never thought of there being any harm in them before."

h as what, my son?" said his father. "Why, he said 'goodness' and 'mercy 'were very often used thoughtlessly as exclamations, and because they were divine attributes, they should not be spoker lightly; and 'gracious' too, father, he said we ough not to use so. Now please tell me what is meant b

"Do you remember the answer in your catechis Frank, after the question, "What is God?"

"Yes, father; it says, 'God is a Spirit, infinite eternal, and unchangeable in his being, wisdom power, boliness, justice, goodness, and truth."

Those words which describe God, and which I ex

ment to his father, and they found the text in the 12th of Matthew, and the 36th verse. Suppose my

the right way.

He found it very hard at first to break himself of the habit, but he knew his heavenly Father was al-ways ready to help those who pray to him. So he fought against it, and asked God's help, and in time was almost free from the use of idle words.

ruptly and said:
"O! manma, suppose we ask for sweet cake, for I am so tired of bread." am so tired of bread."

Children have a faculty of applying practically all they hear. A very young little fellow, who could just prattle sweetly, was looking at the moon, with his mother, one beautiful night. His blue eyes looked thoughtfully in hers, and his tiny finger pointed to

the shining orb:
"Mamma," said he, "is that the sun?" "No, Harry, that is the moon."
"Mamma, is that the moon?"
"Yes, my child." "Well, mamma, is that the moon the cow jumped

For Zion's Herald. ENIGMAS. No. 11. I am composed of 16 letters:

My 1, 13, 6, 8, is an article of food. My 16, 2, 10, 11, 5, 13, is an article that ladies My 1, 7, 9, 4, will be found on the water. My 16, 12, 5, 3, 7, 10, was a distinguished poet. My whole is the name of one of our hard fought

My 16, 6, 9, 5, is an article made from corn.

My 15, 10, 14, is an insect.

No. 12. I am composed of 26 letters. My 1, 14, 7, 22, is a precious metal. My 4, 24, 11, 12, 26, is a planet. My 16, 15, 17, 19, 18, 21, signifies to mourn. My 26, 14, 20, 6, is what we all ought to love. My 10, 13, 23, is a noun of great value to us all, My 7, 2, 3, 21, is what we all do.

My 5, 8, 25, is a German preposition My 9, is a consonant. My whole was uttered by a great orator. Answers. No. 9-Abraham Lincoln. No. 10-A soft answer turneth away wrath.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

One step and then another,
And the longest walk is ended;
One stitch and then another,
And the largest rent is mended;
One brick upon another,
And the highest wall is made;

One flake upon another, And the deepest snow is laid. So the little coral workers,
By their slow but constant motion
Have built those pretty islands
In the distant dark blue ocean; And the noblest undertakings Man's wisdom hath conceived

By oft-repeated efforts

Have been patiently achieved.

## Biographical.

Mrs. Lucy Knox, wife of Bro. Alvah Knox, died in Corinna, Me., Jan. 1, 1864, aged 43 years.

For more than sixteen years had Sister Knox been a devoted Christian. Kind, sympathetic, delighting in doing good, she fell a victim to disease contracted in her untiring efforts to relieve suffering and bless the afflicted. Her neighbors will never forget her. Her death was one of holy triumph of soul. Redemption was thorough, the victory was perfect.

B. S. Arey. victory was perfect. Dexter, Me., March 4.

CALEB WRIGHT died in Berlin, Vt., Jan, 26, aged 57 years.

Bro. W. had been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. His sickness was long and painful, but he died in peace. BETSET ANDREWS died in Berlin, Feb. 21, aged 54

years.
Sister A. had long been a member of the Methodist
Episcopal Church. Her sickness was long and severe.
She died of a cancer, but death found her ready and waiting.
E. Brown.

Mrs. FANNY LIVERMORE, wife of Hammond Livermore, died in Jamaica, Vt., Jan. 16, in the 61st year of her age.

She experienced religion more than thirty years ago, and has remained a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was the first of nine children (the youngest of whom is now in her fifty-second year), who has been called to depart this life. The mother of this numerous family is still living, and is in the 90th year of her age. Sister Livermore appeared to be deeply year of her age. Sister Livermore appeared to be deeply impressed but a few weeks before her death that her work on earth was done. She accordingly arranged her affairs and gave directions in relation to her effects, confiding all to her beloved companion to be disposed of according to her request, and laid aside the cares of this world to wait for the coming of her Lord. Her religion sustained her in her sufferings, supported her when "heart and flesh failed," and shed light upon her pathway through the "valley and shadow of death." As she neared the eternal world no shadow fell upon her countenance, no misgiving was in her heart, no faltering in her steps. "For giving was in her heart, no faltering in her steps. "For her to live was Christ, and she was assured that to die was gain." She has left behind her a precious memory.

Bondville, Vt., Feb. 26.

ADNA NEWTON.

THIRZA POTTER, wife of Bro. Hartford Potter, died in Westminster, Mass., Feb. 17, aged 52 years and 9 months. Sister Potter was converted in early life, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church more than thirty years. She adorned the doctrines of godliness in her daily life. She embodied two excellent elements that her daily life. She embodied two excellent elements that rarely exist so perfectly in the same character; great affection for the church of her choice, and very generous liberality toward Christians of other denominations. She had a strong, though intelligent preference for the doctrines and usages of Methodism, and yet never spoke disparagingly of Christians who differed from her. Her last sickness, which was protracted and painful, she bore with unexampled patience. For nine months she calmly faced death, approaching with steady step by the fearful doings of a terrible cancer. Her favorite hymn,

"Jesus, lover of my soul," was often sung to her toward the end of her sufferings, to soothe her pain and cheer her heart. Her hope was in the merit of Christ alone. The verse commencing,

she dwelt upon with peculiar appreciation and delight. None who knew her will deem it unmerited praise, when we say she was an affectionate wife and mother, a faithful friend, and an intelligent and worthy member of Christ's church here, and has gone to join the purer and better church above.

H. P. S.

JANES BYRON DAVIS died in Lake Village, N. H., Sept. 25, 1863, aged 28 years.

FLECTA ANN DAVIS, his wife, died in Sanbornton

ADAR LAONAR DAVIS, her daughter, died Oct. 12, aged 7 months.

Like a doveling to its own soft home,

The little one has gone to rest.

Concord, March 1.

R. HARCOURT.

Mrs. Ellen Pace, wife of Bro. Moses Page, of Rochester, N. H., died Jan. 31, aged 67 years.

Sister Page for forty years had been a member of the Methodist Church in this place, and had lived a consistent Christian life, being devoted in her attachment to the cause of Christ, and faithful as a wife and mother to the interests of her family. Her sickness was short, only one week—but death did not find her unprepared. She died happy, her preparation having been made in a long life of faith and obedience.

C. HOLMAN.

Rochester, Feb. 4.

Mr. Joseph Kenney, Sen., in his 94th year, fell asleep in Jesus on the morning of the 11th of February, 1864, in the village of Harrison, Winnebago Co., Ill. He was a good man, full of faith and the Holy Ghost. He was born in Preston, Conn., and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mount Holly, Rutland Co., Vt. He moved to Machias, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; then again moved to the far West, and the writer found him on the Spring Valley Mission, Wisconsin Conference, in 1850, and as far as I can learn-his house has been a home for the itinerant, where they have found a hearty welcome during his long stay in the militant church of nearly sixty years. Eight out of eleven children still live to mourn the loss of a beloved father; some fifty grand-children, seven of whom have enlisted in the Federal Army, and four out of the seven have fallen victims to this wicked rebellion. Fifty great-grand-children are numbered as his descendants. His beloved wife passed over the flood some four or five years before him, and they were both buried at the city of Rockford, Ill. As their friends in Connecticut and Vermont would be more likely to meet this notice in the Heruld than any other paper, I send it to you for publication.

Miss Hankey Chang died in Portland Me. Ech 17

# Advertisements.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The Subscribers offer for sale the Real Estate of Bennamin M. Colby, Esq., late of Sambornion Bridge, deceased, consisting of a two story Dwelling House and Office, well calculated for a Lawyer or Physician, and connected therewith are two one story tenements, Barn and Gome, well engaged are situated in the central part of the flourishing village of Sambornton Bridge, about seventy-two rods from the N. H. Conference Seminary and Female College. Also, a one story Dwelling House, Barn, and about toolege. Also, a one story Dwelling House, Barn, and about forces of land, three fourths of a mile from said Seminary and College, on the road leading to Sambornton Square, and about set in Hayes place. Also, a farm of Fifty acres that a one story Dwelling House, Barn and Outbuildings attuated in Hill, about three miles from Dr. Vall's celebrated Water Cure Establishment and the Depot at Hill Village, and about four miles from Bristol Village.

The above property will be sold at a very low rate, and on reasonable terms. ETHAN COLBY, Sambornton Bridge, M. H., Dec. 19.

Bec 30

EXCLUSION ADMONDANCE A new real.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE. A new vol-TERMS. Single copies, 30 cents per annam.
Five copies, or any higher number, 25 "

POSTAGE.

The new law which took effect July 1, reduces the postage one half on packages of eight or more, and is payable at the office where the paper is received. The postage at your own office will be as follows, payable quarterly or yearly in ad For a single copy,

For a single copy,

For eight copies,

For sixteen copies,

Any number over 8, if one or seven, will cost as much as 8
50, if the papers go by mail, 23 cents will pay for paper and
postage, when 8 or more copies are taken,

JAMES P. MAGEE,

March 9

6t

Cornhill, Boston.

NOTES ON EPISTLES OF PAUL TO THE GA-LATIANS AND EPHESIANS. By Joseph Lonking. Price, 40 cents. QUESTIONS ON EPISTLES OF PAUL TO THE GAL TIANS AND EPHESIANS. By Joseph Lonking, Price TIANS AND EPHESIANS. By Joseph Lonking, Price,
Mr. Longking's Notes on the Gospels have won him a high
reputation in this department of Sunday School literature.
Like his former Notes, these go straight to the difficulties of
the sacred text without circumiocution or unnecessary display of critical learning. They give the results of such learning without the details. They also contain the opinions of
the best commentators on knotty passages, illustrated by the
common-sense expositions of the author himself. These
Notes, with their corresponding Questions, will be an acceptable addition to our text-books for Bible classes.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, 5 Cornhill, Boston.
Nov 11

DRUNKARD, STOP! A remedy has been dis BRUNKARD, STOP! A remedy has been discovered that will take away all desire for strong drink. It has cured hundreds in and about Boston. Letters and certificates from many who have been cured may be seen by calling, or send for Circular. The Boston Pilot has the following: "A Radical Cure for Drunkenness may be procured of Dr. BEERS, No. 31 Essex Street. There is no humbug about this." The Journal says: "We would call attention to the Radical Cure for Intemperance, prepared by Dr. Beers, of this city. We know of many who have had the desire for alcoholic drinks entirely removed by its use."

N. B.—It can be given without the knowledge of the patient. Feb 3

Smos

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM PANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on th Mutual principle. Accumulation—over \$2,500,000, and increasing—for benefit

persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year from Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1858, amounte to 36 per cent. of premium paid in five years.
Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when de aired, and the amounts not too small.
Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and ts reports, to be had of its sgents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mall, if written for, post-paid.

DERECTORS.

Willard Phillips, Pres't,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curtis,
Thos. A. Dexter,
Homer Bartlett,
Francis C. Lowell,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
Feb 12

Willard Phillips, Pres't,
DIRECTORS.
Where Support Charles Hubbard,
Sewell Tappan,
George H. Folger,
W. B. Reynolds,
James S. Amory,
Francis C. Lowell,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
Feb 12

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZE APERIENT, for Thirty Years has received the favo endation of the Public, and been used and pr scribed by the first Physicians in the Land as the best ren

Sick Headache,
Nervous Headache,
Dyspepsia,
Sour Stomach,
Billious Headache,
Dizziness,
Costiveness,
Loss of Appetite,
Gout, Got,
Got,
Indigestion,
pidity of the Liver,
Gravel,
eumatic Affections,
Piles,
Heartburn,
Sca Sickness,
Bilious Attacks,
Fererea,

ufactured only by TARRANT & CO., 278 Green For sale by all Druggists.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula dawn to a common pimple. He
has tried it in over cleveu hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thundry humor.) He has now in his

he face. Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the nouth and stomach. Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the

of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure Salt-Rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

RONDERY, MASS.

DEAR MADAM:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by the

and the most careful trugges as a line in the praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all and curing most of those discases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most excructating disease to an affectionate mother, NURSING SORE MOUTH, Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to it natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful nat to calm and sneet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and househol In the more advanced stages of CANKER,

it extends to the stomach, causing
DYSPEPSIA,
which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and

which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and

KIDNEYS,
creating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even to the cares of your family.

Your stomach is

RAW AND INFLAMED,
your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cata it up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sailow or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibres of your body become relaxed. Then follows a train of diseases which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to

CURE.

Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine and small of the back, pain of the hip joint when you retire, irregularity of the bowels, and also, that most excruciating of diseases, the

How many thousands of poor women s

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease and pluing away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the MEDICAL DISCOVERY you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do you any injury.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day—Children over ten years, dessert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Yours truly, DONALD KENNEDY.

Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by every druggist in the United States.

AMALGAM BELLS, AT PRICES WITHIN A MALGAM BELLS, AT PRICES WITHIN the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory or Farm in the land. Their use throughout the United States and Canadas for the past six years has proven them to combine most valuable qualities, among which are Tone, STRENGTH, SONOROUSNESS and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION, unequaled by any other manufacture. Sizes from 50 to 5000 lbs., costing TWO THIRDS LESS than other metal, or 20 cents per pound, at which price I warrant them twelve months. Old bell metal taken in exchange, or bought for cash. Send for a Circular to the Manufacturer,

JOHN B. ROBINSON,

Bopt 30 19 No. 36 Dey Street, New York,

PORIUM.

PARKER SEWING MACHINES (STUDIO BUILDING,)

106 TREMONT STREET, (First Floor.)

An assortment of Silk, Cottons, &c., kept constantly on hand. Also, SILK AND WORSTED EMBROIDERY, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, and every description of Family Sewing, executed by competent operators at short notice.

Sept 9

FAIRBANKS' PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.
GENUINE!!!
Accurate, Durable and Convenient.
HAY, COAL, RAILROAD, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES. Farmers', Butchers', Grocers', Druggista', Confectioner and Gold SCALES.

Also, Safes, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, and a complet assortment of Store Furniture.

Out Out Name Assorting Processing Processing Store Furniture.

# Advertisements.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S
CELEBRATED HAIR DYE IS THE BEST IN THE
WORLD The only Harmless. True, and Reliable Dye WORLD! The only Harmless, Frue, and Reliance Byle Known.

This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Netural Brown, without Injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; is papers fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—SI BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY !-Applicable to the useful Arts—HILTON'S INSOLU-BLE CEMENT is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pro-nounced by all to be superior to any adhesive preparation

A new thing.—HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is a new thing, and the resultof years of study.

Its Combination.—Its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINGIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.—BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Jewellers.—JEWELERS will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

Families.—It is especially adapted to Leather, and we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It is a Liquid.—It is the only LiQUID CEMENT extant that is a sure thing for mending a sure thing for means a sure things for means a sure thing

And articles of Household use.

And articles of Household use.

Remember.—REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 unces to 100 lbs. Finis.-HILTON BROS. & CO., PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I. For sale everywhere. 1y

HENRIE'S KAKALINE. FOR THE HAIR!
FOR THE HAIR! Prepared from the Bark, Root and Flower of the Persian plant, KAKALI.
It is the identical preparation used by all the Eastern nations for the GROWTH and PRESERVATION of the Hair, and by its use the Hair RETAINS ITS YOUTHFUL LUXURI-ANCE AND COLOR THROUGH LIFE.
One application will keep the Hair moist for several days, and retain it in any REQUIRED POSITION, without the aid of any other preparation.
It will perfectly prevent the Hair from FALLING OFF, and quickly cause a new crop to come in, giving the whole a benutifully permanent dark glossy appearance.
It will Remove all Dandruff, keep the Scale Clean, and the Hair Sweet, Moist and Soft. It contains no oil, alchohol, or any other injurious ingredients, and is the MOST PERFECT HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD! IT IS A LUXURY TO USE IT! Sold Everywhere. Price Fifty Cents. Wholesale Depot, No. 46 Cliff Street, New York. FOSTON Agents—WEEKS & POTTER, and GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. Dec 21

PIANO FORTES. T. GILBERT & CO. have re moved their Plano-Forte Warerooms from 484 Washing-ton Street to No. 20 Beach Street, where the business will be ontinued as formerly.

Pianos tuned and repaired by E. Fobes, their oldest an

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. Adopted by the United States Government as the Standard. These Scales are constructed upon an entire new principle, in keeping with the advancement of the age—a combination heknowledged by scientific men to be the most reliable ever applied for weighing purposes.

Every variety of Scales constantly on hand, consisting in part of Railroad, Truck, Depot, Hay, Coal, Cattle, Hopper, Packing, Grain, Furnace, Wool, Wheelbarrow, Warehouse, Grocers', Butchers', Druggists', Family, Chemists', Jewelers', Prescription and Gold Scales. Beams of all sizes. Weights of every description. Old Scales exchanged and repaired. Every Scale Warranted Accurate.

Warehouse, Nos. 22 Devonshire and 29 Federal Streets.

Jan 27

H. A. DAVIS.

convenient for a large family, and situated near the Academy. In connection with the above, a shop suitable for a Shoemaker (there is none in the vicinity). Also, a few acres of land. Any or all these may be hired on application to S. F. PICKERING, Wilbraham, Mass., or to REV. E. W. VIRGIN, Natick, Mass. Rent for house, \$75. HOUSE TO LET IN WILBRAHAM. A House convenient for a large family, and situated near the

A MERICAN SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE CO. (formerly Orphean.)

SALESROOM, 248 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
This Machine has no superior as a simple Sewing Machine white it is the only one in the WORLD which makes

EMBROIDERY, GIMP, FRINGE AND CORD

TRIMMING.
Orders for Embroidery and Embroidery Stamping done is a style more elegant than by any other means. and peculiar this Machine.

T. S. SHELDON, President.
Agents wanted throughout the United States and Canada, Sept 23

6mos

POR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.
THE YEGETABLE PULMONARY BAISAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. It has stood the best of all tests, Time, having had an unprecedented sale of nearly forty years. It is recommended by our best physicians, our most eminent citizens, the Press, the Trade, in lact constant of the control of the con

the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will anot fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold St., New York. Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents, Nov 25

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. PRICES-\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, \$380,

These new Instruments are to smaller churches and private ises what the large pipe Organs are to large churches Pronounced superior to all other Instruments of their class by LOWELL MASON, THOMAS HASTINGS, W. B. BRADBURY, nost distinguished organists and artists in the country, such most eminent Planists of the country, as GOTTSCHALK, WM. MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, STRAKOSCH, &c., &c. & Send for an Illustrated Catalogue, with full particulars.

PROMINENT DOCTRINES AND PECULIAR USAGES of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stated and defended. With Seripture Proofs and Illustrations. By Rev. B. Hawley. 24 pages, 12mo. Tract form, Price 2 cents. An excellent tract to give to young converts and all who desire a knowledge of our doctrines.

Warerooms, No. 274 Washington Street.

usaire a knowledge of our doctrines.

ARTICLES OF RELIGION AND GENERAL RULES of the Methodist Episcopal Church. With Scripture Proofs and Illustrations. 20 pages.

THE BIBLE BAPTIST; a Dialogue between a "Sprink-ler" and an "Immerser." 20 pages. pages.
FREE, FULL AND PRESENT SALVATION. By Rev. Wm. Arthur, A.M. 16 pages.

FREE, FULL AND FREEER WM. Arthur, A.M. 16 pages.
ONLY BELIEVE; or, Words of Instruction to those who seek Jesus. By Wm. Arthur. 16 pages.
All the above are in tract form, and very desirable for distribution. 12 pages for one cent.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent,
5 Cornhill, Boston. Feb 24 4t HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOSOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTHE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the Feople, and will always reader

rofession, the Press and the People, and will always render atisfaction.

Price of Single Boxes—Cente.

Cures Fever, Congestion and Indiammation,

Worm Fever, Worm Colie, &c.,

Colie, Teething, Crying of Infants,

College, Colie, Teething, Crying of Infants,

College, Colie, Teething, Crying of Infants,

College, Colie, Teething, Crying of Infants,

Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing,

Croup, Hoarse Cough, Crying of Flowing,

Croup, Hoarse Cough,

Croup, Hoarse Cough,

Croup, Hoarse, Crying of Flowing,

Croup, Hoarse, Change of Line, Flushes,

Cropsy, Fluid Accumulations,

Cropsy, Fluid Accumulations,

Cropsy, Fluid Accumulations,

Cropsy, Fluid Accumulations,

Crimary Incombinence,

Crimary Incombinence

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case, and Bo Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case, and Book, complete, complete, complete, complete, case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book, 7 00 Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book, 5 00 Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book, 2 00 Case of any Six Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book, 2 00 Case of any Six Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book, 1 00 Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1, CAUTION—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. or Philip Lee on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genuier medicines have F. Humphreys, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

37 These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

COPP & PEAR, (Successors to F. A. Steele, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., SHADES, &c.,
No. 287 Washington Street, corner of Avery Street, Boston,
GOLD BORDERED AND OTHER WINDOW SHADES.
Shade Linen,
Helches,
Hellands,
Hillands,
Proceedible,
Broostelle,
Damasks,
&c.,
&c.,
&c.,

Elsok Wainst Poles,
Black Wainst Poles,
&c.,
&c.

DRAPERY CURTAINS
Of every description made and put up in the best ma
Furniture of all kinds neatly Repaired, Upholster te-covered.

Also, Agents for Bray's Patent Shade Fixture.

April 18

# Advertisements.

FAMILY DYE COLORS! LIST OF COLORS.

Dark Blue, Maroon, Light Blue, Maroon, French Blue, Purple, Light Brown, Scarlet, Dark Drab, Violet,

Snuh Between, Bark Draw, Slate, Light Drab, Violet, Dark Green, Yellow, Light Green, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel. For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would other-rise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be pro-uced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and ance can use the Dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect nowledge what colors are best adapted to due over others, with many valuable receipts, purchase Howe & Stevens, Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt

f price, -10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,

260 BROADWAY, BOSTON For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE," IMPORTANT

TO ALL INVALIDS.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP is a Protected Solution of the rotoxide of Iron. A new discovery in Medicine that strikes t the root of Discase by supplying the Blood with its Vital rinciple, or Life Element, Iron. This is the secret of the nderful success of this remedy in curing DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS

AFFECTIONS, CHILLS, and FEVERS, of the KIDNEYS and BLAD-DER, FEMALE COM-PLAINTS, and all diseases originating in A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, DEBILITY,

LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM. I was for many years afflicted with LIVER COMPLAINT, of hich I was cured by the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. From Francis Dana, M. D., Boston. I have been relieved of a CATABRHAL AFFECTION, uent on Bronchitis, by the use of the Peruvian and I would recommend it where a tonic and alteralis From Jeremiah Stone, M.D., of Provincetows, Rass.

I have used the PERUVIAN SERUP in my practice for fiftee months, and it has fulfilled my most sanguine expectation It is the beau ideal of a preparation of iron.

From Roswell Kinney, M.D., Mannsville, N. Y. From Roswell Kinney, M.D., Manusville, A. I.
I do not hesitate to say that the PERUVIAN STRUP has
claims to confidence equal if not superior to those of any medcline that has ever come to my knowledge. I have used it
with great success for DYSPEFSIA AND EPILEPSYS

From W. R. Chisholm, M.D., New Bedford, Mass.

From W. K. Chisnoim, M.D., New Deutert, mass.
The Peruvian Syrup combines valuable alterative and tonic properties, and is of remarkable efficacy in all anomic conditions of the system, especially in chronic diseases characterized by debility or want of vitality.

Pamphiets containing the above, in full, with certificates of cures and recommendation from the following clergymen, and nany others, will be forwarded to any address, fre

Rev. Warren Burton, Rev. M. P. Webster, Rev. Jos. H. Clinch, Rev. Ab'm Jackson, Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, Rev. Aug. R. Pope, Rev. Gurdon Robins, Rev. J. Pearson, Jr., Rev. Henry Upham, Rev. S. H. Riddel, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb. Rev. Osborn Myrick. Rev. P. C. Headley, Rev. Ephraim Nute. Jr., re can be but one stronger proof than the testimony

cured thousands where other remedies have failed to give relief and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. FOR DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND CHEONIC DISEASES IT IS A SPECIFIC. For sale by S. W. FOWLE & CO.,

f such men as these, and that is a PERSONAL TRIAL. It ha

18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
I. P. DINSMORE,
491 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. And by all Druggists. DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP is the

nrst and only remedy ever offered to the public for the effectual removal of the Ascarides or Pin Worms from the human system. It affords relief in twenty-four hours, and a ure is warranted when taken according to directions, which company each bottle.

"We believe one half the status cure is warranted when taken according to directions, which accompany each bottle.

"We believe one half the sickness among children is occasioned by the Pin Worm, and, if not removed, causes a general derangement of the whole system. Within the last two years Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup has gained a high reputation in this scotion, and we are assured it never rails to cradicate from the system those distressing pests. Children who could find no relief have been restored to health by the use of this syrup."—Portland Courier.

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup has become one of our standard medicines, and is being rapidly adopted by the Medical Faculty, who have tested its merits. It is a valuable catharite, always safe and reliable.

At wholesale in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.

cheapest. Be careful to get the genuine, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

NINETEEN YEARS AGO MR. MATHEWS
If it prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye to those usually sold for \$1.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair or the selepting the salest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty.

FEMALE STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. This Medicine is of long tried effice w for correcting all dorders incidental to the feminine feel assured that this Cordial is their confidence,—not one of those to destroy healthy action, I add a few testimonia's from sicians whom all, favoring the Eciectic and Reformed Price of Medicine, respect.

DR. WILLARD C. GEORGE, formerly Professor in the Worcester Medical College, and President of the Eccetic Medical Society, Mass., speaks of it in the following terms: DR. J. KING, Author of "Woman: Her Diseases and their

DR. E. SMITH, President of the New York Association Botanic Physicians, says: Botanic Physicians, says:

"No Female, if m delicate health, should omit the timeluse of this valuable Cordial. I owe much of my success is midwifery to the use of this Medicine."

MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES:

I have received numerous testimonials from different parts of the country where used. Knowing the good it is capable of doing, I will warrant every bottle of my "Cordial" to be satisfactory in its results.

The following symptoms indicate those affections in which the Female Strengthening Cordial has proved invaluable: the Female Strengthening Cordial has proved invaluable:
Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness, Uncasiness,
Depression of Spirits, Trembling, Loss of Power, Pain in the
Back, Alternate Chills and Flushing of Hongard
Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of the Body,
Headache, Lauguor, Aching Along the Thighs,
Intolerance of Light and Sound, Pale Countenance,
Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels, Difficult Breathing,
Hysteria, &c., &c.

Hysteria, &c., &c.

It is a specific remedy in all Uterine Diseases, Chlorosis of Green Sickness, Irregularity, Painfulness, Profuse or Suppression of Customary Diseases, Lencorrhees or Whites, Scierius or Uterated State of the Uterus, Sterility, &c.

No better Toule can possibly be put up than this, and noncless likely to do harm, as it is composed wholly of vezetable agents, and such as we have known to be valuable, and have used for many years. PRICE, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Drug lists generally. Also sent to any address on receipt of price.

Be sure and get that prepared at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, 106 HANOYER STREET, BOSTON. Feb 10 GEO. W. SWETT, M.D., Proprietor.

HAY, STRAW AND CORN STALK CUTTERS,
of various sizes and different patterns. VEGETABLE
CUTTERS of the best patterns. WINNOWING MILLS,
and the celebrated YANKEE CORN SHELLERS.
Manufactured and sold by
OLIVER AMES & SONS,
Quincy Hall, Boston,
Jan 27 Smos Suscessors to Nourse, Mason & Co.
Oct 28 iy ...

#### ZION'S HERALD.

This is the oldest Methodist newspaper in the world. It is published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, composed of twenty members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the recognized organ of our church in New England. The Association undertake the risk and care of publication solely for the benefit of the Methodist Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. Unlike most other Methodist papers, the Herala mas never received any support from the Book Concern, and is, therefore, entirely dependent on its own patronage. If, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, any profits accrue, they are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont, and East Maine Conferences.

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, at \$2.00 per year, invariably in advance.

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be

made.

3. All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor, and letters on business should be addressed to the Agent.

4. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers.

A2 We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which sapers are to be sent, in such manner that there can be no